

THE
LONDON MAGAZINE,
ENLARGED AND IMPROVED,
FOR AUGUST, 1784.

PARLIAMENTARY HISTORY.

June 24.

THE House of Commons went into a committee on the bill for enabling Sir Ashton Lever to sell his museum by lottery, and Mr. Gascoigne Jun. the patron of the bill, moved the particulars with which the blanks were to be filled up. After some dispute respecting the sum to be specified, as the supposed value of the articles to be disposed of, the words forty-two thousand pounds were inserted, not as estimating the real value of the museum, but to restrict Sir Ashton from raising more than that sum, leaving him at liberty to raise as much under as he could. By a clause in the bill, the museum is to be vested in trustees for the benefit of the fortunate adventurers in the lottery. Lord Surrey was apprehensive that Sir Ashton's creditors might be injured by this means, as they would be deprived of all claim upon his property the moment it should be vested in the trustees. To this the Attorney-General replied, that the creditors would not be in a worse case than if Sir Ashton were to make a *bona fide* sale of the museum, and put the money in his pocket. Lord Surrey was not satisfied, and gave notice, that unless the friends of the bill would produce evidence to prove that the property was not encumbered, he would oppose the bill in its next stage.

The adjustment of the East-India Company's dividend was introduced without any previous notice, and in a manner artfully calculated to preclude debate. On the dissolution of the late

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parliament, the Company had been liberal of their money and their influence. They had contributed not a little to the minister's establishment, and the overthrow of his opponents; and they were now prepared to enforce their claim on his gratitude, by the dread of their power. From this time their weight in the House of Commons began to appear, and we shall soon see, not only the interest of the public, but even the views of the minister, giving way to their accommodation.

Mr. Pitt prefaced the business, by observing, that it was not his intention to bring forward any question relative to the Company, till the report of the committee, to whom the state of their finances had been referred, should be laid on the table, and accurately considered; but as the dividend, if any was made, must be declared before the end of the month, a circumstance that had come to his knowledge only this day, and since the Company, in the present state of their bonded debt, were restrained from making a dividend without the leave of parliament, he trusted that the necessity of passing a bill for that purpose, with all possible expedition, would not be disputed; and considering that the credit of the Company, and, perhaps, of the public, was at stake, he thought the dividend for the half year now due, ought to be at the rate of 8 per cent. and moved for leave to bring in a bill to that effect.

Mr. Eden thought 8 per cent. in the present state of the Company's affairs, unreasonable to the last degree. It was

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strange, indeed, that the proprietors should divide as much, in the most embarrassed state of their finances, as in times of prosperity. He had long been of opinion, that even 6 per cent. would be a stretch, yet this he was willing to allow, but he could not consent to 8. He afterwards added, that a retrospect of twenty years would shew, that the Company had as often divided 6 as 8 per cent. Mr. Dundas deprecated a debate on this subject. As it would be impossible to peruse the report of the committee on the state of the Company's finances by to-morrow, the House must consent to vote the dividend, upon the confidence reposed in those who held the management of affairs; otherwise, whatever was said, relative to the good or bad state of the Company's affairs, must rest upon the individual authority of members, and unfounded assertions might thus go forth, that might do infinite prejudice to public credit. Mr. Fox said it would be a mockery of the public, for the Company to divide among themselves as much as was usual under more favourable circumstances, while they were applying to parliament for relief, and thus to shift the distresses, occasioned by their own mismanagement, from themselves to the people at large. By fraudulent accounts and high dividends, they were imposing on the public, whose credit their conduct was calculated to ruin. Major Scott contended, that if 6 per cent. had been divided when we were at war with all the world, surely a greater dividend might be allowed now, when we enjoyed a profound peace. He observed that the report of the committee on the state of the Company's finances would appear erroneous in some respects, and moved that some recent dispatches from India, particularly Mr. Hastings's letter to the directors*, which held forth a very flattering prospect of the Company's affairs, might be laid before the House, as containing more authentic information. This was agreed to.

June 25. The order of the day being read for committing the bill, Mr. Eden objected both to the form and

the essence of it. The preamble stated that doubts had arisen whether the Company had, at present, a power to make a dividend. Now, he was of opinion that no doubt whatever could exist on the subject. By an act passed two years ago, the power of making any dividend was absolutely taken from the Company, when their bonded debt should amount to a particular sum, which it greatly exceeded at present; and he suggested to the Chancellor of the Exchequer how far it would be proper, by raising doubts without any ground, to give the directors a handle for disregarding the act in future. He objected also to the wording of the clause, by which the Company were empowered to make a dividend at the rate of 8 per cent. as seeming to imply that 8 per cent. was the specific sum which ought to be divided. He had several reasons for dissenting from this opinion. In the first place, the House had not considered the report of the committee on the account of the Company's finances. Secondly, they were allowing the Company to divide money not their own; and it was rather singular, that while the Company were applying to parliament for time to pay their debts, when they were not able to accept the bills drawn upon them, they should yet expect permission to make as large a dividend as if they did not owe a shilling. There was a third consideration: by law the Company are bound to pay certain sums for King's ships in their service, whenever they divide 8 per cent. on their nett profits: to what extent this might lead was too obvious to be insisted on. The Speaker then left the chair, and Mr. Pitt explained the preamble, and amended the wording of the clause objected to. The bill was then reported, read a third time, and passed.

The next business was the army extraordinary, previous to which Lord Beauchamp observed, that there were four regiments to be reduced, the officers of which corps, having purchased their commissions under a persuasion that they were not to be disbanded, would have an equitable claim on the

humanity

* Mag. for July, p. 83.

humanity of the House, for something to be done in their favour. Mr. Pitt did not disapprove of the proposal. If the case of these officers should appear to call for relief, it might be granted by a specific application, but could not be included in the army estimates. The House then went into a committee of supply, and voted the extraordinary of the army without any debate.

The bill for the relief of insolvent debtors passed through a committee in the same manner.

June 28. The dispatch with which the bill for allowing the East-India Company to make a dividend at the rate of 8 per cent. was carried through the House of Lords did not elude opposition. After the third reading of the bill, Lord Loughborough objected to it. To allow the Company, at a time when they were understood to be almost insolvent, to make a dividend equal to that which was made in the height of their prosperity, a dividend which all the world knew the Company of themselves were unable to bear, was but a poor attempt to put a good face on a bad cause, and would rather sink than advance their credit. From this a general conclusion might be drawn, that they were increasing their debt by such a lavish proceeding, and mankind would have less confidence in their responsibility, than if they shewed themselves careful and economical with their remaining property. The Company must either have a sufficient surplus over and above their debts, to justify the sum divided, or they must divide the money of the public, or the money of their creditors. Now, could the Company prove, by any statement of their affairs, that they had a clear surplus equal to the amount of the dividend proposed? Undoubtedly not. That being the case, was it meant that the Company should be permitted to divide so much of the public money? If it was, why not avow it? In either case the truth ought to be stated. Should the situation of the Company's affairs appear not to be such as the law required them to be, before they came to parliament for

a bill to authorize a dividend at the rate of 8 per cent. that ought to be recited in the preamble, and a reason assigned why parliament, nevertheless, declared such a dividend lawful. If, on the other hand, it was meant to assist the Company with the public money, that should be declared, and a fund provided for the necessary sum. With regard to the third idea, that of sanctioning the Company to make a dividend out of the money of their creditors, there was something so enormous in the proposition, that he could not for a moment suppose the House willing to connive at a matter which amounted to a gross fraud, and a direct robbery. The bare possibility of having lent the authority of the legislature to such a procedure was not to be endured for a moment. Since the directors had omitted to lay before the Lords of the Treasury a state of their affairs up to the 5th of March last, proving their ability to make a dividend, which by act of parliament they were bound to do, it must be concluded that they were unable to produce such a state of their affairs, or had been guilty of a gross neglect and delinquency, in not having complied with the act of parliament. He was not inclined to think that they deserved the latter imputation, and for these reasons should give his negative to the bill.

Lord Thurlow said, that opposition, at such a stage, was altogether unusual and unexpected: he was not, therefore, prepared to enter so fully and correctly into the necessity of the bill, as he otherwise should have been. In the other House, it had been found a necessary measure to support the Company's credit, and had passed without any obstruction; and surely they must be the best judges, who were investigating the Company's situation. The Company were not to be governed by the petty mercantile rules of private and individual traders. Neither they nor any other company, trading in a manner equally extensive, could go on for a single year, if they were restrained from making a dividend, except they were able to prove that they had a

surplus in their cash account equal to that dividend. That the affairs of the Company were not in a condition as flourishing as they had been at a given period was not to be ascribed to them as a fault. They had partaken of the general calamity, in which the unfortunate wisdom of the councils that directed the affairs of the nation during the war had involved the whole kingdom. In consequence of this, their cash account might not appear to justify a dividend of 8 per cent.—but it was not from that, but from a general view of their circumstances, from such appearances of present merchandize and growing profit, as would satisfy reasonable men, that the Company were to be deemed capable of making their dividend. He, therefore, trusted their lordships would not so materially injure the credit of the Company and of the public, as rejecting the bill would certainly do.—Nine peers divided with Lord Loughborough, and seventeen with the Lord Chancellor, and the bill passed.

The House of Commons went into a committee on a bill for enabling soldiers and sailors, who had served in the army or navy since the 1st of April, 1763, to exercise trades in corporate towns, without having previously obtained the freedom of such towns. Sir James Johnstone recommended to extend the benefits of the bill indiscriminately to all who had borne arms in the public service, in the militia or fencible regiments, and had been honourably discharged. The amendment was adopted, with a proviso, however, excluding substitutes in the militia, a class of men, who having served for hire, were not thought entitled to this indulgence.

The House being resumed, agreed to the report of the committee of supply on the extraordinaries of the army.

June 30. The House of Commons having resolved itself into a committee, and Mr. Gilbert taken his seat at the table, the Chancellor of the Exchequer rose to open the Budget. The situation, he said, of a person in the office which he had the honour to fill, was

at all times unpleasant, but more particularly so, when, after the nation had for some time tasted the blessings of peace, he found himself under the necessity of imposing heavy burdens on the people. This one pleasure, however, would arise from the business of the day, that whatever additional weight should be laid upon the nation, it would be nearly the whole that would be imposed, in consequence of the late war. The task which his office threw upon him was unpopular; but he trusted to the candour and generosity of the public, that what the exigencies of the state necessarily called for would not be imputed to him as a fault, more especially as he had not created these exigencies, but had found them in their utmost pressure. He began by stating the various supplies that had been voted for the service of the present year, to the amount of 14,773,715^{*}; against which he set off the ways and means already voted, leaving a balance of 6,000,000 to be raised by a loan. In negotiating this loan, he had excited what he so strongly recommended last year—a competition. Two sets of gentlemen had treated with him; and in order to induce them to propose reasonable terms for the public, he assured them that they should have the entire disposal of the loan, except so much of it as had always been reserved for the public companies and offices. The prices of the stocks had been soon settled by both parties; the only difference had been about the annuity to the subscribers: one set insisted upon six shillings a-year, the other offered to take 5s. 6d.—of course he had closed with the latter. He then explained the terms of the loan[†], by which it appeared, that the sum to be paid by the public would be 9½d. short of what would be lent. This would be made up to the money-lender by a douceur of six lottery-tickets for every 1000l. subscribed. In former lotteries, the profit on tickets was generally estimated at 3l. the prime cost being 10l. but as in this year's lottery there would be only 36,000 tickets, he rated them at 4l. per ticket, or 2l. 8s.

* Mag. for July, p. 77.

† Ibid.

per cent. making, with 11. 7s. 2d. discount on prompt payment, a bonus of 3l. 14s. 4½d.

The next thing to be considered was the unfunded debt. It would have been a desirable thing to have funded the whole of it this session, that the people might have known at once the extent of their burdens; but carrying such a mass of stock to market would have considerably lowered the prices of the funds already subsisting; and, therefore, he could not have made so good a bargain in negotiating the loan. For this reason, he had given up his original intention, and resolved to fund only seven millions of it, the amount of the whole being about thirteen millions in navy bills, and one in ordnance debentures: but as most of the navy bills actually bore interest, he proposed to lay on taxes, this year, for the interest of the whole. It remained then to determine in what fund he should give the stock. He had always been of opinion, that the stock which would bring the price nearest to par would be the most eligible for the public, as parliament ought always to have a view to the redemption of the debt. For this purpose a 5 per cent. fund appeared to him the most proper. It was new indeed, and properly speaking an experimental one. He was aware, that to induce people to place their money in such a stock, it would be necessary to make it irredeemable for a term of years, though he had chosen rather to adopt a plan somewhat different, and make it irredeemable only till a given sum of any of the other stocks, 25 millions for instance, should be paid off, which would have all the effect of a long term, with those who might be of opinion that such a sum would never be paid off, and would leave the nation at liberty to redeem this fund, when its resources should enable it to do so. He valued this fund at 93l. per cent. and proposed to exchange it with the navy bills at that price; but as the whole of the navy debt was not to be funded this year, it was necessary to establish a mode of preference.

He divided the navy bills into several classes, giving a preference to those of the longest standing, and making some allowance for the discount upon them: thus the holder of a bill of 1782 was to be admitted to convert his demand into 5 per cent. stock before the holder of a bill of 1783, and so on; and in this manner he disposed of seven millions of navy debt*.

To provide for the interest of this and the six millions borrowed, the first article he proposed was a tax upon hats, which he divided into two classes; those made solely of felt to pay 6d. each, and those made of any other mixture two shillings; and computing the number made in this kingdom annually at four millions, of which about 750,000 are exported, he estimated the produce of the whole at 150,000l.

2. Ribbands and gauzes. There were, he said, 25,000 looms employed annually in weaving these articles, but as many of them were occasionally out of use, he reckoned only 19,000, which would manufacture 71,136,000 yards every year. By a tax of one penny per yard, he expected to raise 120,000l.

3. Coals. This article was already taxed pretty highly, but very disproportionably; for while the coals consumed in London paid a duty of eight shillings per chaldron, those used in the interior parts of the kingdom were subject only to a tax of five shillings. This difference had arisen from a tax of three shillings per chaldron on all coals consumed in London, imposed in the reign of Queen Anne, to raise a fund for building fifty churches, and when the churches were finished, the legislature, instead of taking off the tax, applied it to the exigencies of the state. He intended, therefore, to make the tax equal on all coals throughout the kingdom, from which, after exempting certain great manufactories, he expected 150,000l†.

4. Horses. A tax of ten shillings each on all horses, except those employed in the carrying trade, and in agriculture. From the number of carriages

* The holders of navy bills objected to this mode of payment, and Mr. Pitt was obliged to make them a more liberal compensation.

† This tax met with such opposition as induced the minister to give it up.

riages that pay to the wheel tax, allowing three horses to each, there must be 50,000 for these conveyances, exclusive of the infinite number of saddle and race horses. This he took at 100,000l.

5. Printed and stained linens and calicoes. These he believed well able to bear an additional duty, because they now sell 20 per cent. cheaper than during the war. He intended to lay duties on them from 3d. to 1s. a yard, according to their different breadths, which would bring in 120,000l.

6. Candles. He lamented that the exigencies of the state obliged him to have recourse to so very necessary an article, and hoped an additional half-penny per pound would not be found burdensome. He believed that in poor families not more than ten pounds were consumed annually; it would, therefore, only amount to five-pence, yet on an article of such general use it would produce 100,000l.

7. Stamp licences to all dealers in exciseable commodities, the highest class except one to pay 10l. and the lowest 1l. Brewers, vinegar distillers, callico printers, 10l. per annum each; and distillers of spirits 50l. From which he expected 80,000l.

8. Bricks and tiles. Of these one hundred and five millions were made in the neighbourhood of London; about the same quantity in Lancashire, Cheshire, and Yorkshire; and about as many more in the rest of England: a duty of 2s. 6d. per 1000 would, therefore, give 50,000l.

9. Qualifications for shooting. He did not mean that a licence should be construed into a qualification to those who are not otherwise qualified; but that those who are qualified should be disabled from shooting without a licence: reckoning three persons in every parish in England who would pay to this tax, at a guinea each, and also a guinea on deputations to game-keepers, it his might be taken at 30,000l.

10. Paper. An addition of one third of the actual duty, valued at 18,000l.

11. Hackney coaches. A duty of

five shillings each, per week, on 1000, would give 12,000l. He then recapitulated the articles*, making altogether 930,000l. which exceeded the sum wanted to pay the interest of the loan, the new 5 per cent. fund, and the remaining half of the unfunded debt at 4 per cent. by 30,000l.

He avoided entering into a full detail of the regulations that were to make part of the several bills, and only hoped that he had been able to convey clear and distinct ideas of the respective taxes, and the doctrines of finance which he had touched upon. He trusted the committee would see that he had done what his indispensable duty required. He was not conscious of having left any matter untouched, which it imported the House or the public to be apprized of. On the contrary, he had studiously endeavoured to disguise nothing that affected the real interest of the state; and however great the personal risque or inconvenience might be, or the danger of incurring popular odium, by proposing heavy burdens on the people, he had not shrunk from that painful act of duty, since the exigency of affairs required such burthens to be imposed.

Mr. Fox complimented the Chancellor of the Exchequer on the firm and open manner in which he had laid before the House the extent of those weighty demands for which the public faith stood pledged, and commended his adherence to that mode of raising money which was sanctioned by the example of former ministers. He was not satisfied with the terms proposed to the holders of navy bills, and controverted some of the minister's calculations with regard to the produce of the new taxes, particularly that on ribbands and gauzes, shewing that, according to the state of population in this country, every female must be rated to consume twenty yards annually, from the moment of her birth, to produce the revenue expected from it. He questioned the advantages of the new five per cent. fund, and mistrusted the proposed mode of liquidating the national debt, which, from the fluctuation

* Mag. for July, p. 77.

tion of human affairs, he allowed to be attainable, but not with certainty and expedition.

Several other members remarked on the different taxes, particularly the coal tax, and the tax on linens and calicoes. On the whole, however, the opening of the budget was well received by the House, and the several resolutions were put and agreed to.

July 1. The resolutions of the committee were reported, and read a first time. The Chancellor of the Exchequer begged that all arguments respecting the taxes might be reserved, till the bills and their various regulations were seen, that they might then proceed to the discussion with the necessary information before them, and free from every sort of prejudice. Several members declared their opposition to the coal tax; and Mr. Eden objected to the terms proposed to the holders of navy bills, as being a substitution which would derange the order of payment, contrary to the established expectation. To this Mr. Pitt replied, that it was entirely at the option of the navy bill holder to accede to the terms proposed, or to remain in the same situation in which he was before.

July 2. The House of Commons having resolved itself into a committee, to take into consideration the report of the select committee appointed to investigate the East-India Company's account of their finances, &c. Mr. Pitt rose to propose measures for the relief of the Company, in the present embarrassed state of their affairs, which he conceived to be the general object of the report, and in the discussion of which, every circumstance of it would properly come under review. He observed that the Company's affairs were far within the possibility of being retrieved, and that it concerned the prudence and policy of this country to succour their present debilitated state, with a reliance on the advantages to be derived from their future vigour. In providing relief for their present necessity, three principal points were to be considered. 1st. The debts due to the public by the accumulation of

duties. 2d. The bills drawn on the Company from India. 3d. The regulation of their dividends. For the discharge of their debt to the public it would be requisite to indulge them with time, an inconvenience, indeed, which the public could ill brook, but as it bore no proportion to the injury that might be sustained from distressing the Company, he thought it ought to be submitted to, as the least of two evils. He, therefore, proposed that the duties due up to a certain time should be paid in six months, from January next, and the remainder, which might be due at the end of the present year, in twelve months. The next was a question infinitely more doubtful and delicate. It was easy to see the whole extent of the evil which granting time for the payment of the duties would occasion; but it was not so easy to foresee the evils that might ensue from suffering the Company to accept the bills that were or might be drawn in India. On this point he wished to act with caution, and would be governed by the wisdom of the House. Bills to a very considerable amount were already received and accepted; bills to a much greater amount were announced; and more were expected. What was to be done in this matter? The Company stated probable grounds of belief, that they would be in circumstances to answer these demands. They exposed what they themselves thought the real state of their affairs; they acknowledged their present embarrassments; but stated the prospects on which they made their application to parliament for leave to accept the bills coming home. It appeared that they owed a debt of five millions in India. The accounts of what they had suffered by the war were not yet fully made up, nor could their amount be properly ascertained. Their circumstances, however, in India, were not flattering; but without indulging too sanguine ideas on the one hand, or too gloomy and desponding on the other, he was of opinion that there were such rational prospects of their recovery, as would justify the House in authorizing them to accept the bills of which

which they had received notice. These prospects, however, were only to be realized by the most rigid and inflexible economy. The establishments in India must pay the strictest attention to principles of reform, and even of parsimony. Orders from home must be obeyed, and the system amended throughout. The trade to China, he trusted, might be improved, by regulations in the revenue laws at home; and that wise arrangements concerted at home, and properly enforced abroad, would carry reform through the presidencies. With these views, he thought the Company ought to be suffered to accept the bills, as a necessary support to their credit. As to the third head, the dividends of the Company, he wished them to be settled on some such certain basis as would enable the directors to act, without applying from time to time to parliament, for which purpose he requested the co-operation of the House. On the whole, he concluded that we were called upon by every principle of prudence, policy, wisdom, and self-preservation, to extend that succour so necessary to the Company's affairs, and moved for leave to bring in a bill, allowing them a further respite of duties, authorizing them to accept bills, and producing necessary regulations as to future dividends.

Mr. Francis requested the Chancellor of the Exchequer to explain whether he did not consider the public as responsible for the future defalcations of the Company, if they should be permitted to accept bills exceeding the sum to which they were limited by law. Bills to the amount of 4,000,000*l.* were expected: did the minister mean to pledge the public faith for the payment of those bills, if the Company should not be able to pay them when they became due? As to the prospects of reform and œconomy, which had been built upon with such certainty, he did not view them with equal confidence. Orders were to be obeyed—ministers had always said so, but orders had never yet been obeyed; and on what rational ground was œconomy looked for? On what experience of

the Company's past conduct was this hope founded?

Mr. Pitt was of opinion, that the public would not be bound for the payment of those bills, if the Company should not be able to take them up, and believed that such an idea would never have been entertained, had it not been first thrown out by an honourable gentleman* in the last session of parliament.

This called up Mr. Fox, who said that, though the bill-holders could not be said to have a legal demand upon the public, in case of the Company's insolvency, still the public was bound, in honour and in equity, to see that the bill-holders should not be injured. The reason was obvious. Parliament having a superintending power over the Company, its authorizing the acceptance of bills to a certain amount undoubtedly implied a conviction of the Company's competency to pay those bills. It was in the confidence reposed in the wisdom and equity of parliament, which could never be supposed to lend its sanction to fraud or injustice, that people would advance their money on the acceptance of the Company; and as, in case of insolvency the parliament, might be charged with having been the cause of advancing the money, so parliament would be bound in honour to see that none suffered by their reliance on that opinion. So far, therefore, might the public faith be said to be a collateral security to the bill-holders.

Mr. Dundas argued from the act of parliament† by which power was given to the lords of the Treasury to allow or restrain the acceptance of bills beyond a certain sum, that no man could imagine the public in any degree responsible, in case of the Company's insolvency. The meaning of the act was merely that when the Company divided eight per cent. the public became entitled to three-fourths of the profits of the territorial revenues, and until those three fourths were paid, the lords of the Treasury had a discretionary power to refuse or allow the acceptance of bills to a greater amount than 350,000*l.* When, therefore, the Treas-

* Mr. Fox. † Passed in the year 1773.

the Treasury consented that the Company should accept bills to a greater amount, the consequence was simply, that the public consented to forego, *pro hac vice*, its claim to a share in the profits of the Company, until the bills accepted in consequence of the consent of the Treasury should be discharged. Farther than this the act of parliament did not go; and nothing could appear more surprising to him, than for any one to maintain that the public faith stood pledged, either directly or indirectly, by the consent of the Treasury, for the payment of the bills accepted in consequence of such consent. Mr. Fox adhered to his former opinion; for as it was to be presumed that people would not advance their money, in the present distressed situation of the Company, if they thought it unsupported by the public, so it was fair to argue, that their advancing money, as soon as the Treasury should consent to the acceptance of the bills, was to be ascribed solely

to the idea, that as parliament and the public countenanced the acceptance, so parliament and the public stood in the light of guarantees, that the Company's resources would be found equal to all their engagements; and, therefore, if these resources should afterwards fail, the nation might well be thought by the bill-holders security for the payment of the bills.

Mr. Jenkinson combated these arguments, and corroborated Mr. Dundas's explanation of the act of parliament.

Mr. Eden, in a subsequent part of the debate, was not disposed to adopt either opinion, in its full extent; but he had no doubt, that if the authority of parliament was pledged to the bill-holders, parliament was at least bound so far to protect them, as not to permit the Company to divide the money of the bill-holder, and to protest his bill, and this remark would apply materially to a great proportion of the bills at present unaccepted.

M E D I C I N E.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

OF all the diseases to which the human body is liable, those which have their seat in the organ upon which our sensations and ideas depend have baffled the attempts of the physician the most. With madness this is very particularly the case; for too often does it resist every effort of the healing art. The inquiries made by Dr. Battie some years ago into the nature of this affection will ever be thought extremely ingenious. By those disquisitions, however, the author does not seem to have been led to make any considerable improvement in the treatment of the disease: nor can it be said that we were furnished till lately with ample directions concerning the management of persons in a state of insanity. It is to Dr. Cullen that we are obliged for a well-formed plan of cure, which he has given in the fourth volume of a new edition, just published, of his *Practice of Physic*. The observations of a writer of so much

experience on a disease so hard to be removed, since they cannot but be acceptable to the medical readers, it is requested that you will insert in your Magazine.

I am, Sir, &c.

P.

Dr. CULLEN's directions for treating maniacal persons.

Restraining the anger and violence of madmen is always necessary for preventing their hurting themselves or others; but this restraint is also to be considered as a remedy. Angry passions are always rendered more violent by the indulgence of the impetuous motions they produce; and even in madmen, the feeling of restraint will sometimes prevent the efforts which their passion would otherwise occasion. Restraint, therefore, is useful, and ought to be complete; but it should be executed in the easiest manner possible for the patient, and the strait waistcoat

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coat answers every purpose better than any other that has yet been thought of. Although, on many occasions, it may not be safe to allow maniacs to be upon their legs or to walk about, it is never desirable to confine them to a horizontal situation; and whenever it can be admitted they should be more or less in an erect posture.

The restraint mentioned requires confinement within doors, and it should be in a place which presents as few objects of sight and hearing as possible; and particularly, it should be removed from the objects that the patient was formerly acquainted with, as those would more readily call up ideas and their various associations. For this reason the confinement of madmen should hardly ever be in their usual habitation; or if they are kept in it, their apartment should be stripped of all its former furniture. Maniacs should also be without the company of their former acquaintance; the appearance of whom commonly excites emotions that increase the disease.

Fear appears to have been commonly useful. In most cases it has appeared to me, says the doctor, necessary to employ a very constant impression of fear; and therefore to inspire them with the awe and dread of some particular persons, especially of those who are to be constantly near them. This awe and dread is, therefore, by one means or other, to be acquired; in the first place, by their being the authors of all the restraints that may be occasionally proper; but sometimes it may be necessary to acquire it even by stripes and blows. The former, although having the appearance of more severity, are much safer than strokes or blows about the head. Neither of them, however, should be employed further than seems very necessary, and should be trusted only to those whose discretion can be depended upon. There is one case in which they are superfluous; that is, when the maniacal rage is either not susceptible of fear, or incapable of remembering the objects of it; for in such instances, stripes and blows would be wanton barbarity.

Both a low and a spare diet is likely in most cases to be of service.

Different evacuations may be of advantage. In all recent cases blood-letting has been found useful; but when the disease has subsisted for some time, the Doctor observes, it is seldom of service. In those instances in which there is any frequency or fulness of pulse, or any marks of an increased impetus of the blood in the vessels of the head, blood-letting is a proper and even a necessary remedy.

For the same purpose of taking off the fulness and tension of the vessels of the brain, purging may be employed; and I have known (the Doctor remarks) some benefit to be obtained from the frequent use of pretty drastic purgatives. In this, however, I have been frequently disappointed; and I have found more advantage from the frequent use of cooling purgatives, particularly the soluble tartar, than from more drastic medicines.

Vomiting has been frequently employed in mania; the Doctor has never, however, carried the use of this remedy so far as to enable him to judge properly of its effects.

Frequent shaving of the head has been found of service in mania; but blistering, in the Doctor's opinion, will answer better. In recent cases, the blistering has been found useful by inducing sleep; and when it has that effect the repetition of it may be proper: but in maniacal cases that have lasted for some time blistering has not appeared to me (says the Doctor) to be of any service; and in such cases also I have not found perpetual blisters, or any other form of issue, prove useful.

The application of cold might be supposed a proper remedy; but there are many instances of maniacs, who have been exposed for a great length of time to a considerable degree of cold, without having their symptoms any wise relieved. This may render in general the application of cold a doubtful remedy; but it is at the same time certain, that maniacs have often been relieved, and sometimes entirely cured, by the use of cold bathing, especially when administered in a certain manner. This seems to consist in throwing the madman into the cold water by surprise;

prise; by detaining him in it for some length of time; and by pouring water frequently upon the head, while the whole of the body, except the head, is immersed in the water; and thus managing the whole process, so as that, with the assistance of some fear, a refrigerant effect may be produced. This, I can affirm, has been often useful; and that the internal application of cold may be of service, we know, further, from the benefit which has been received in some maniacal cases from the application of ice and snow to the naked head, and from the application of the noted clay cap.

Warm bathing, employed in the common manner, the Doctor has found to be rather hurtful to maniacs.

With regard to the exhibition of opium in mania, Dr. Cullen observes, that he has never carried the trial of it so far as seems to be requisite to an

entire cure; but he has frequently, however, employed large doses of it; and when they had the effect of inducing sleep, it was manifestly with advantage.

As to camphire, in several trials, and even in large doses, no benefit was derived from it.

I have been informed (says the Doctor) that some maniacs have been cured, by being compelled to constant and even hard labour; and as a forced attention to the conduct of any bodily exercise is a very certain means of diverting the mind from pursuing any train of thought, it is highly probable that such exercise may be useful in many cases of mania.

He concludes the subject with observing, that even in several cases of complete mania, he has known a cure take place in the course of a journey carried on for some length of time.

FOR THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

ON THE EFFECTS OF CLOSE HOT-ROOMS, LATE HOURS, &c.

FROM DR. A. FOTHERGILL'S HINTS ON ANIMATION.

THE following observations, it is presumed, cannot but be interesting and useful to those who pursue fashionable amusements:

“If a healthy man contaminates a complete gallon of air in a minute, merely by repeatedly respiring it, we may easily explain why the air of a parlour is so considerably injured by company sitting in it, and that of a bed-chamber by a person's only sleeping in it, agreeably to the observations of Dr. Priestley and Dr. White. Here too we may regret that this unhealthy tendency is not a little increased by modern refinement. The mathematical exactness with which the doors and windows of elegant houses are now contrived to shut excludes the necessary ingress of fresh air. The diminutive size of the bedchambers is another capital error, and this is generally aggravated by the pernicious habit of sleeping with the curtains close drawn. The air thus confined becomes replete with perspirable matter, exhaling from the lungs, and all the

invisible ducts of the skin, and in this contaminated state is respired for several hours, a circumstance strangely overlooked in health, and but too much neglected in sickness. In putrid and contagious fevers it renders the room not only very offensive, but highly dangerous to the patient, the practitioner, and the attendants. In close crowded rooms deprived of ventilation, when the air becomes phlogisticated to a certain degree, the candles grow uncommonly dim, and we begin to feel a disagreeable sense of oppression, languor, and faintness, till fresh air is re-admitted, when these symptoms presently vanish. But should this be neglected till the air be completely contaminated, as in the dreadful scene of Calcutta, the same fatal catastrophe would naturally ensue.

Flame and all burning bodies contaminate air in the same manner as respiration. If a lighted taper be placed under a large glass receiver, its light gradually dwindles till at length it expires, rendering the air highly

noxious. This shews the absurdity of attempting to purify pestilential air by lighting up large fires, which, instead of correcting its contagious principle, serve but to injure its respirable quality. Hence also appears the glaring impropriety of that profusion of superfluous fires and candles, which modern luxury has introduced into ball-rooms, assemblies, and all places of splendid entertainment, since these, by adding to the impurity of the air already contaminated by respiration, cannot but prove very unfriendly to health. This evidently conspires with other circumstances in rendering the night air much less pure than that of the day. It may, therefore, serve to point out the pernicious tendency of that *rage for late hours*, which so entirely possesses the polite world, and which begins to pervade even the inferior ranks of society. The votaries of fashion in this country seem to vie with each other in converting day into night, and night into day, by reversing all the sober rules of their wiser ancestors, and in setting even nature at defiance.

A large portion of the time destined for repose is now spent in long vigils over the card table, or if it can be spared from game, it is devoted to midnight revels, or sometimes perchance to books and serious lucubrations. During this solemn period, the animal and even vegetable tribes yield to the powerful impulse of sleep*. The latter, instead of breathing forth dephlogisticated air, now shed a baleful influence over the creation. While the external atmosphere is overspread with nocturnal fogs and exhalations, the hot air of the room shares the unwholesome effluvia now superadded to the other contaminating causes. The night being thus consumed in watching, the fragrant and refreshing hours of morning, intended for invigorating exercises, are spent in relaxing slumbers, and thus from day to day is the same

unnatural retrograde course of life uniformly repeated. An inconsistency certainly unworthy the wisdom of the superior orders of the community, and particularly those who preside over the common weal, and consider themselves as complete connoisseurs in the art of *savoir vivre*. Not only statesmen and senators, but divines and philosophers, unite in thus deliberately yielding up their reason, and in becoming the willing slaves to this tyrannical custom. Above all, it is to be lamented that so unnatural a habit is so much countenanced by the British ladies, those arbiters of taste and elegance, who controul even custom, and from whose decision there is no appeal: otherwise I would beg leave to admonish the fair delinquents, that it is not only extremely injurious to their health and vivacity, but also to their beauty and loveliness. For surely it is our duty earnestly to remind them, that whatever is subversive of the former must ultimately prove destructive of the latter. Their still persisting in so pernicious a habit, which their cooler reason cannot but condemn, will then be considered as an impeachment of their prudence, as well as a reproach to their understanding. On the other hand, could they be prevailed upon to unite in opposing it, they would take the most effectual step towards reforming the age, and establishing their own empire on the firmest basis; they might then safely rely on their natural complexion, without having recourse to the wretched substitutes of art. Their own native charms would render them infinitely more amiable than the whole tribe of boasted cosmetics. We should then have much less reason to regret the rapid decay of genuine beauty, and the total inefficacy of art to repair those ravages which it unavoidably undergoes in thus daily sacrificing to this goddess of folly!

MATHEMATICS.

* That plants sleep in the night season is evident from the collapsed state of their leaves, and a manifest change in their whole external habit. This singular phenomenon does not depend merely upon change of temperature, being no less observable in the hot-house than in the open air.

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \frac{2y}{n} - \frac{msy \times p^2 + 2y^2}{np\sqrt{p^2 + y^2}} - \frac{sm\dot{p}y}{n\sqrt{p^2 + y^2}} \times \\
 & \frac{ams}{n} - y - \frac{msy}{2np} \sqrt{p^2 + y^2} - \frac{sm\dot{p}}{2n} \times \text{H. L. of } \frac{y + \sqrt{p^2 + y^2}}{p} = 0. \text{ Hence we have} \\
 & \frac{2y}{p} + \frac{cy}{np} \times \frac{p^2 + 2y^2}{\sqrt{p^2 + y^2}} + \frac{cm\dot{p}}{n\sqrt{p^2 + y^2}} \times \\
 & b + \frac{y^2}{2p} - \frac{acm}{n} + \frac{cm\dot{y}}{2np} \sqrt{p^2 + y^2} + \frac{cm\dot{p}}{2n} \times \text{H. L. of } \frac{y + \sqrt{p^2 + y^2}}{p} = \\
 & 2 + \frac{ms}{np} \times \frac{p^2 + 2y^2}{\sqrt{p^2 + y^2}} + \frac{sm\dot{p}}{n\sqrt{p^2 + y^2}} \times \\
 & \frac{ams}{n} - y - \frac{msy}{2np} \sqrt{p^2 + y^2} - \frac{sm\dot{p}}{2n} \times \text{H. L. of } \frac{y + \sqrt{p^2 + y^2}}{p}. \text{ From this equa-} \\
 & \text{tion the value of } y \text{ may be found, and then every thing else which is required.}
 \end{aligned}$$

SCHOLIUM.

This question is not analogous to that of finding the nearest approach of the centers of the sun and moon in the Flamsteedian projection of solar eclipses: for, in that problem, the angular velocity of a line drawn from the center of the ellipse, which represents the path of the vertex of the place, to the point where that place is situated at any given time, is uniform; whereas in the question now under consideration, the velocity of the point along the curve is uniform; which is a very different affair. But, if it were otherwise, these solutions would not be strictly true which proceed on a supposition that the line FF, at the time of the nearest approach of the bodies to one another, is perpendicular to the path of the moon, or line DE; for, notwithstanding *Mr. Ferguson* and some others have proceeded on such supposition, it is easy to shew that in so doing, they have done wrong.

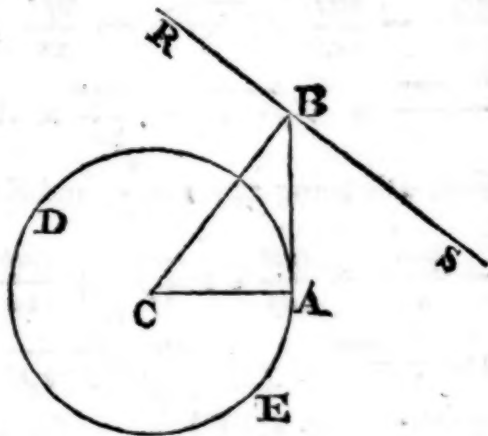
51. QUESTION (I. April) answered by Mr. WILLIAM KAY.

CONSTRUCTION.

Let the given circle be ADE, the center of which is C, and RS the line given in position. From C, draw CB perpendicular to RS, and meeting it in B; and from B draw BA to touch the circle, by Euc. III. 17, and the thing is done.

DEMONSTRATION.

By *Simpson's Geometry*, I. 20. BC is the shortest line that can be drawn from the point C to RS: and it is manifest, the side AC, and angle at A, of the triangle ABC, being constant, that AB will be the shortest possible when AC is so; and, consequently, their sum must be the shortest possible at the same time.

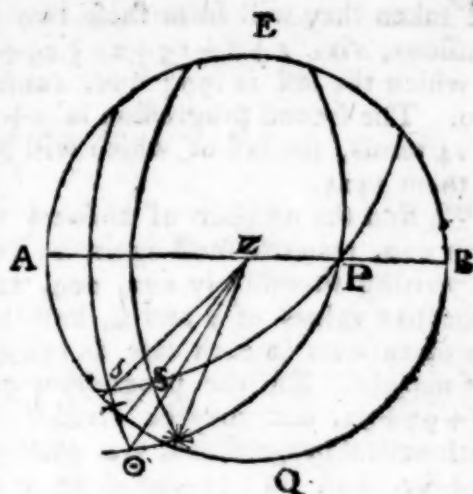


Q. E. D.

52. QUESTION (II. April) answered by the Proposer.

Let AEBQ represent the horizon, APB the meridian, P the elevated pole, Z the zenith of the place, P☉ and PS the given hour circles, and ☉S a portion of the parallel of declination of that star which changes its azimuth the greatest quantity possible in passing over the interval contained between the hour circles PS and P☉; and which consequently is that required by the question. Draw the azimuth circles Z☉ and ZS; and let ☉s be another parallel of declination, indefinitely near the former, and meeting the given hour circles in the points ☉ and s; if

if the azimuthal circles $Z\odot$ and Zs be drawn, it is plain that if the star be supposed to change its declination by the quantity $\odot, = Ss$, the azimuthal angle $\odot ZS$, will be increased by the small fluxional angle SZs and diminished by the angle $\odot Z\odot$; and it is well known that when these two are equal the angle $\odot ZS$ will be a *maximum*. To determine when this will happen, and from thence give a solution to the question, it may be observed that in the spherical triangles $ZP\odot$, ZPS , the side ZP , and the angles $ZP\odot$, ZPS are constant, while the other sides and angles vary with the sides $P\odot$ and PS ; therefore, by the 15th theorem of Cotes, *de Estim. Err. in Mixt. Math.*



$\odot \odot : \odot Z\odot :: \sin. Z\odot : \sin. P\odot Z$, and $Ss : SZs :: \sin. ZS : \sin. PSZ$. Now, as $\odot \odot = Ss$, and $\odot Z\odot = SZs$, we have, by Euc. V. 11. $\sin. Z\odot : \sin. P\odot Z :: \sin. ZS : \sin. PSZ$; and alternately, $\sin. Z\odot : \sin. ZS :: \sin. P\odot Z : \sin. PSZ$; but $\sin. Z\odot P = \frac{\sin. ZP\odot \times \sin. ZP}{\sin. Z\odot}$, and $\sin. ZSP = \frac{\sin. ZPS \times \sin. ZP}{\sin. ZS}$; consequently, $\sin.^2 Z\odot : \sin.^2 ZS :: \sin. ZP \times \sin. ZP\odot : \sin. ZP \times \sin. ZPS :: \sin. ZP\odot : \sin. ZPS$, by Euc. V. 15.

Put, now, s and c for the sine and cosine of the latitude, x for the sine of PS , $= P\odot$; a and b for the sines, and m and n for the cosines of the angles ZPS . and $ZP\odot$: then the cosine of ZS will be $cmx + s\sqrt{1-x^2}$, that of $Z\odot = cnx + s\sqrt{1-x^2}$, and the squares of their sines $1 - cmx + s\sqrt{1-x^2}^2$, and $1 - cnx + s\sqrt{1-x^2}^2$. Therefore, $1 - cmx + s\sqrt{1-x^2}^2 : 1 - cnx + s\sqrt{1-x^2}^2 :: a : b$; and by expanding the two first terms, and multiplying means and extremes, $a - b \times 1 - s^2 = an^2 - bm^2 \times c^2 + b - a \times s^2 \times x^2 + 2cs \times an - bm \times x \sqrt{1-x^2}$. Let d be put $= a - b \times 1 - s^2$, $p = an^2 - bm^2 \times c^2 + b - a \times s^2$, and $q = 2cs \times an - bm$, then will $px^2 + qx\sqrt{1-x^2} = d$; from which, by completing the square, &c. we obtain

$$x = \pm \sqrt{\frac{\frac{1}{2}q^2 + dp}{p^2 + q^2}} \pm \sqrt{\frac{\frac{1}{2}q^2 + dp}{p^2 + q^2}} - \frac{d^2}{p^2 + q^2}. \text{ Hence, when the la-}$$

titude of the place and the position of the hour circles are given in numbers, the star's declination may be found.—But there can be no doubt that the question admits of a *geometrical* solution, if the proposer had leisure to seek for it.

53. QUESTION (III. April) answered by TASSO, of Bristol, the proposer.

Assume $x + y + z = m$: $7x + 7y + 7z = 7m$; and $3x + 3y + 3z = 3m$. Hence, by comparing these equations with the given one, it will appear that $4x + 2y = 7m - 1000$, and $2y + 4z = 100 - 3m$. From the former of these it appears that $y = 3m - 500 - 2x + \frac{m}{2}$; and as y , x , and m must necessarily be whole numbers, it follows

that $\frac{m}{2}$ must be a whole number; and consequently m must be an even number,

because none but even numbers are divisible by 2. Moreover, as x , y , and z can have no values less than unity, it is manifest, from the former of these equations, that $7m - 1000$ cannot be less than 6; and therefore m cannot be less than $143\frac{6}{7}$, or, because it must be an *even whole* number, than 144. In like manner, it appears from the second equation that $100 - 3m$ cannot be less than 6, or that m cannot be greater than $331\frac{1}{3}$; or, because it must be an *even whole* number, than 330. Assume, now, successively, $m = 144, 146, 148, \&c. \&c.$ up to 200, at which value of m those of x and z are necessarily equal, as will appear by substituting 200 for m in the two preceding equations, and the number of answers as well as the corresponding values of y stand in the margin. But the number of values of m that can thus be taken not exceeding 200 is 29; and it is manifest that if the alternate terms

are

are taken they will form these two arithmetical progressions, viz. $1+8+15+22+29+\&c.$ to 15 terms of which the last is 99; and, consequently, the sum 750. The second progression is $5+12+19+26+\&c.$ to 14 terms, the last of which will be 96, and the sum of them 1414.

To find the number of answers when m is greater than 200, recourse must again be had to the assumed equation $x+y+z=m$; and by writing successively 202, 204, 206, &c. for the value of m , we shall have the

m	Value of y	N ^o . of Anf.
144	$4-2x$	1
146	$11-2x$	5
148	$18-2x$	8
150	$25-2x$	12
152	$32-2x$	15

respective values of y and z , and the number of answers in each case as exhibited in the margin. But the progression $98+96+95+93+92$, &c. may be divided into two arithmetical progressions, viz. $98+95+92+89+\&c.$ and $96+93+90+87+\&c.$ the former being continued to 33, and the latter to 32 terms, consequently the two sums will be 1650 and 1584; and the sum of these four sums is 4691: the number of answers required.

54. QUESTION (IV. July) answered by Mr. JAMES WILLIAMS, of Plymouth-Dock.

Let the given fractions be $\frac{a}{b}$ and $\frac{c}{d}$, of which $\frac{c}{d}$ is the greater; it is required to prove that $\frac{a+c}{b+d}$ is greater than the former and less than the latter. Let $\frac{a}{b}$ and $\frac{a+c}{b+d}$ be reduced to a common denominator, and also $\frac{a+c}{b+d}$ and $\frac{c}{d}$: the numerators of the two former will be $ab+ad$, and $ab+bc$; and those of the latter will be $da+dc$ and $bc+dc$. Now, of two unequal fractions, which have a common denominator, that must necessarily be the greater which has the greatest numerator; and, consequently, as $\frac{c}{d}$ is by the hypothesis greater than $\frac{a}{b}$, bc the numerator of the former when these two fractions are reduced to a common denominator, must be greater than ad , the numerator of the latter. Hence, it is evident that $bc+dc$, the numerator of the fraction $\frac{c}{d}$ is greater than $ad+dc$, the numerator of $\frac{a+c}{b+d}$; and also that $ab+ad$, the numerator of the fraction $\frac{a}{b}$ is less than $ab+bc$ the numerator of the fraction $\frac{a+c}{b+d}$ $\therefore \frac{a+c}{b+d}$ is therefore greater than $\frac{a}{b}$ and less than $\frac{c}{d}$, as was to be demonstrated.

The same answered by Mr. J. WEBB, the proposer.

Let $\frac{a}{b}$ and $\frac{c}{d}$ be the two unequal fractions, and $\frac{c}{d}$ exceed $\frac{a}{b}$ by n , and suppose $\frac{a}{b} = m$. Then will $m+n = \frac{c}{d}$, $a=bm$, and $c = \overline{m+n} \times d$. Hence, $a+c = bm + \overline{m+n} \times d$, and $\frac{a+c}{b+d} = \frac{bm + \overline{m+n} \times d}{b+d} = \frac{b+d}{b+d} \times m + \frac{dn}{b+d} = m + \frac{dn}{b+d}$, which is manifestly greater than $\frac{a}{b}$ (m) by the quantity $\frac{dn}{b+d}$. Moreover $\frac{dn}{b+d}$ being less than n , because $\frac{d}{b+d}$ is less than unity; it, therefore, follows that $m + \frac{dn}{b+d}$ is greater than $m+n$; that is, than $\frac{c}{d}$.

Q. E. D.
MATHEMA.

MATHEMATICAL QUESTIONS.

67. QUESTION I. by TASSO.

Required the sum of n terms of the series $\frac{1}{1.4} + \frac{1}{2.5} + \frac{1}{3.6}$, &c. by the method of increments.

68. QUESTION II. by Mr. J. WALSON.


Given the vertical angle of a plane triangle, the sum of the base and one of the sides, and that segment of the base made by the perpendicular, which is adjacent to the said side, to construct the triangle.

69. QUESTION III. by GEOMETRICUS.

Three straight lines being given in position, it is required to describe a plane triangle which shall have its three angles situated in these lines, one of its angles equal to a given angle, and the side opposite to that angle the shortest possible.

70. QUESTION IV. by R. M.

To find two such numbers, that the sum of their cubes being increased by 2, may be a cube number.

 The answers to these questions may be directed (post-paid) to Mr. Baldwin, in Paternoster-row, London, before the 1st of November.

BIOGRAPHY.

THE LIFE OF DR. THOMAS FRANKLIN, D. D.

LATE PROFESSOR OF THE GREEK LANGUAGE IN THE UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

DR. THOMAS FRANKLIN was born about the year 1720. He was the son of Richard Franklin, the publisher of the once celebrated *Craftsman*, a periodical paper, planned and carried on by some of the strongest and ablest opposers of the administration of Sir Robert Walpole; for among the noble authors who employed their talents to support it were Lord Bolingbroke and Mr. Pulteney, afterwards Earl of Bath.

Mr. R. Franklin intended to have brought up his son to the profession of a printer, but by the instigations of Mr. Pulteney, he was induced to relinquish this plan, and to send him to Westminster school. He went into college in the year 1735, and a few years after, in 1739, he was removed to Trinity college, Cambridge.

At the university, where he was distinguished for his classical knowledge, he took the degrees of Bachelor and Master of Arts at the usual periods.

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But Mr. Franklin's ambition was not satisfied merely with the commendations of his tutors. He, therefore, determined to court the notice and patronage of the public.

With this view, in 1749, he sent out into the world a translation of the Epistles attributed to Phalaris, to which he subjoined a collection of the letters of the Ancients, of Demosthenes, Eschines, Euripides, and others.

As the authenticity of these Epistles had been fully disproved in the contest between Bentley and Boyle, and as even the warmest partizans of the latter had ceased to view them in the light of genuine compositions, we are rather surprized that Mr. Franklin should have undertaken this translation. Almost all the Epistles which he has given are spurious. Even the letters of Eschines the orator have, since this publication, been proved supposititious, by the learned Dr. Taylor, in his notes on this author. It seems, indeed,

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to

to have been an useless labour, and in defiance to the arguments in the preface, to defend the work, we think that the choice was remarkably unfortunate. The public, we are inclined to believe, were of the same opinion. For, notwithstanding the list of subscribers prefixed to this volume is tolerably numerous, no second edition, we believe, ever appeared. We must not omit that the two declamations of the lively and entertaining Lucian, respecting Phalaris, are prefixed to these Epistles.

Mr. Franklin had been chosen fellow of Trinity College, previous to the publication of this work, and about the same time he sent into the world a translation of Cicero's admirable treatise *De Natura Deorum*, on the Nature of the Gods. This work was brought into notice several years after, and we shall have occasion to mention it again in the course of these memoirs.

About this period he was chosen one of the ushers of Westminster school, and in the year 1750 he became a candidate for the Greek professorship in the University of Cambridge. He was opposed by Mr. Barford, of King's College. His interest, however, more than his classical knowledge prevailed, and on the twenty-seventh of June he was elected.

He was scarcely seated in the professor's chair, before he was involved in a dispute with the university, which gave rise to much animosity while it lasted, and was an object of general attention. On November 17th, which is Queen Elizabeth's anniversary, Mr. Franklin, and some other Westminster men, met, according to an annual custom, at a tavern. In the middle of their conviviality, about eleven o'clock, they were interrupted by the senior proctor, who, after reprimanding them for assembling in such a place, at so late an hour, and in so irregular a manner, ordered them to leave the place, and retire to their respective colleges.

This mandate was sooner issued than obeyed. Several of the party thought themselves affronted by this stretch of

power, and seemed inclined to resent the intrusion. The proctor, in his turn, was offended at their refractoriness. High words ensued. The consequence was, that several of the party were summoned before the vice-chancellor, who reproved some of them, and fined others.

Mr. Franklin took an active part in the dispute, and spoke in terms of great asperity of the proctor's treatment. His resentment, indeed, if we are not mistaken, did not stop here, for in the following year a pamphlet appeared, of which he was universally supposed to be the author. It was entitled: "An authentic Narrative of the late extraordinary Proceedings at Cambridge against the Westminster Club.*" In this book the author confuted the charge of irregularity, and proved that the gentlemen, and not the officer of the university, had been insulted. He likewise affirmed their treatment to have been indecent and improper, while their punishment was severe, and without example.

This publication increased the anger of the disputants. The proctor and his friends thought themselves exposed to new indignities, and the Westminster men justly considered the behaviour of their opponents as extremely rigorous, and wholly unprecedented.

At length, however, these animosities began to subside, and Mr. Franklin again devoted himself to his literary pursuits. In 1754 he published a poem called *TRANSLATION*. Of this performance the admirers have, perhaps, been many. Yet its faults are numerous, and it does not bear the marks of extraordinary genius. Proper names are too frequently placed as rhymes at the end of the lines; as

"By Ogilvy and Trapp great Maro fell,
"And Homer died by Chapman and Ozell."

and a little farther,

"Concludes that Attic wit's extremely low;
"And gives up Greece to Watton and Perrault."

Again he says,

"Graceful and chaste which flows in Addison,
"With native charms, and vigour all its own,"

and,

"See where the boasted D'Ablancourt appears,
"Her Mongualts, Brumois, Olivets, Daciers."

and

and in other places. We have been more particular in pointing out this fault, because it appears to us *an error of taste*, and because one of the first poets of the present age has very frequently admitted it into his polished and elegant poetry. Some few examples may be produced from Pope, and perhaps more from Dryden, but we do not think it ought to be imitated. In another place, *Lear* is made a disyllable, contrary to all rules:

" 'Tis *Le-ar*'s, Hamlet's, Richard's self we see."

The concluding lines we shall transcribe, by way of specimen:

" To fame unknown, but emulous to please,
Trembling I seek th' immortal *Sophocles*."

" Genius of *Greece*, do thou my breast inspire
With some warm portion of thy poet's fire,
From hands profane defend his much lov'd-name;
From cruel *Tibbald* wrest his mangled fame*;
Give him once more to bid the heart o'er-flow
In graceful tears and sympathizing woe;
A father's death while soft *Electra* mourn,
Or shed her sorrows o'er a brother's urn;
Or fair *Antigone* her griefs relate;
Or poor *Tecmessa* weep her hapless state;
Or *Ædipus* revolve the dark decrees of fate.
Could I like him the various passions move,
Granville would smile, and *Chesterfield* approve;
Each letter'd son of Science would commend,
Each gentle muse would mark me for her friend;
Isis well pleased would join a sister's praise,
And *Cam* applauding consecrate the lays."

In these lines, our readers will immediately perceive, that, *while soft Electra mourn*, though it may form a rhyme to the word *urn*, is a violation of grammar, as *Electra* is but *one* person, we should have expected to have found the verb *mourns*, and not *mourn*, and in the next verse *sheds*. The author should also have said, *Antigone relates*, *Tecmessa weeps*, and *Oedipus revolves*. We remember no authority for a subjunctive mood after *while*, and we believe it impossible to produce a sufficient voucher for such a licence.

By these lines, notwithstanding their errors, the reader will perceive that the versification is generally smooth, but that it wants force and vigour. The whole poem is deficient in spirit. Yet it was well calculated to procure friends to the author, as in it most of his contemporaries are honourably mentioned.

* Tibbald (or Theobald) translated two or three plays of Sophocles, and threatened the public with more.

In 1756, when the Critical Review was set up, in order to overturn the Monthly, Mr. Franklin was employed in drawing up the miscellaneous articles in that publication. The more active part was undertaken by Smollet, who planned the work, in order to ruin the other Review, in which one of his pieces had been censured. The public are well acquainted with the success of this project. The public were now taught to expect an English Sophocles. The task was certainly laborious, yet it did not wholly occupy the days and nights of Mr. Franklin. He did not rigidly obey the precept of Horace,

" *Vos exemplaria græca*

" *Nocturna versate manu, versate diurna.*"

which Colman has with great happiness translated,

" Night and day read them, read them night and day."

For Franklin, besides his engagements with the Critical Review, was tempted in 1757, when Mr. Moore concluded his "WORLD," to engage in the publication of a paper, on a similar plan, to which he gave the title of the *Centinel*. The scheme, however, like many other literary projects, proved abortive, and not above thirty numbers were ever published. Mr. Moore had been assisted in his work by very able allies. The elegant productions of Lord Chesterfield, and the sprightly fancy and delicate humour of Mr. Cambridge, had conspired to render the sale of the *World* very extensive. We never heard that the *Centinel* could boast of such powerful auxiliaries.

In what year Mr. Franklin obtained the lectureship of St. Paul, Covent-Garden, has eluded our enquiries. It was procured for him by the Duke of Bedford, who patronized his father, on account of some assistance which he had given his grace during an election, while he was churchwarden of the parish. We are equally uncertain of the time in which he began to preach at Queen-street chapel. It was, however, previous to 1758, for in this year he published a sermon on the fast,

P 2

which

which he had delivered at that chapel, and at the church of St. Paul. These he held till his death, and if we are not mistaken he possessed latterly a very large share in the property of the chapel, if the whole of it was not his own, which we are rather inclined to believe.

On the death of Dr. Webster, in December, 1758, he was preferred to the livings of Ware and Thundrich, in Hertfordshire; and on Wednesday the tenth of January, 1759, Mr. Franklin resigned his Greek professorship at Cambridge, and was succeeded by the learned Dr. Lort, who still fills the chair, and on the twentieth of the same month he married Miss Venables, a very amiable young lady, the daughter of Mr. V. who for many years was master of the Pedford-Arms tavern in Covent-Garden.

In the same year also he published his translation of Sophocles, in two quarto volumes. This work was dedicated to the present King, who was then only Prince of Wales, and is dated *June the fourth, 1759*. Much in the same manner did the great Bentley* write his dedication of Horace to Harley, on the sixth of the Ides of December, which was the birth-day of Horace.

When we consider the difficulties which attended the execution of so arduous an undertaking we must allow great merit to many parts of this performance. Mr. Franklin, however, has not been equally happy, or equally attentive to his author. In the dialogue part of these plays, indeed, the elegant simplicity of the original is sometimes transfused into the translation: but it is often prosaic and languid, though commonly sufficiently faithful and concise. *O si sic omnia.*

When we reflect on the chorusses, we hesitate. They are neither exact nor poetical. From them an English reader can form scarcely any idea of the attic graces of Sophocles. Many passages are rendered so concisely, that the sentiments of the original cannot be traced, while others are so extended, that we lose almost entirely the ideas of the Grecian tragedian.

It is not to be supposed that Dr. Franklin failed from any deficiency in his knowledge of the language of the original. We are inclined to believe that he was a good Greek scholar, both from his translations, and from the honourable post which he held in the University of Cambridge. He was unsuccessful from his want of poetical abilities.

It is true that the reader of Pope's translation of the Iliad, on which Dr. Johnson has bestowed such ample encomiums, will not be enabled to form any notion of Homer's stile from perusing the English Iliad, so very loose and paraphrastic is the version. Yet scarcely ever was a more delightful poem published. Whoever reads it must read it with delight, and when he takes it up a second time, the pleasure will not be abated. But in Franklin's Sophocles, the choral odes are feeble, and uninteresting. There appears no glow of language, and scarcely more brilliancy of expression. The *words* do not *breathe*, though the *thoughts burn*. If we were to select a specimen, to defend this criticism from the imputation of severity or injustice, we should refer our readers to the chorusses of the *Tyrannus*, in general; and more particularly to that noble ode on the origin and dignity of Law, the sentiments of which Richard Hooker so happily transplanted into the beautiful passage in the beginning of the second book of his Ecclesiastical Polity, a work which, to use the words of our great moral writer and biographer, the critic ought to read for its elegance, the philosopher for its arguments, and the saint for its piety. In the notes, which are scattered with a liberal hand through all the plays, there is little to admire. They are in general merely explanatory. One, however, we must quote, in order to correct an unpardonable instance of inattention. The note to which we allude is on the following passage in the Philoctetes:

" PHILOCTELES.

" Is then Achilles dead?

" NEOPTOLEMUS.

" He is, and not

" By

* See the London Magazine, Vol. I. p. 414. EDIT.

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"By mortal hand, but by Apollo's shaft
"Fell glorious."

The translator's note is as follows:
"Homer, and after him Virgil, makes
Phœbus assist Paris in the death of
Achilles, by wounding him in the heel,
the only part of him that was vul-
nerable."

It is rather extraordinary that Mr.
Franklin should not have remembered
that Achilles is wounded by Asteropæus
in the hand, in the Iliad, and that the
fabulous story of Thetis, and the im-
mersion into the Styx, was invented
long after the age of Homer. It is
neither mentioned by Virgil nor Ovid.
But it is unnecessary to enter into a
minute investigation of this subject, as
the ingenious Mr. Hoole, in an admi-
rable note on the twenty-ninth book*
of his polished and elaborate transla-
tion of Orlando Furioso, has discussed
this point with great acuteness and
learning. He thus concludes: "Though
the first inventor of the story is un-
known, it is undoubtedly of consider-
able antiquity, and has been occasionally
made use of or rejected, by different
authors, but ought certainly never to
be alluded to in any criticism of observa-
tion on Homer, to whom the Fable
appears to be wholly unknown."

As a specimen of the translation, we
shall present our readers with Tecmessa's
charming speech to Ajax, after his re-
solution to destroy himself.

Ω δειπτοί Αἶας, τῆς ἀναγκαιᾶς τύχης
Οὐκ ἐστί σοι οὐδὲν, κ. τ. λ.

"TECMESSA.

"My lord, my master,

My dearest Ajax, dreadful are the ills
Which cruel Fortune brings on human kind:
Of noblest race (a better Phrygia boasts not)
Tecmessa was, and from a father sprung
Happy and free, tho' now a wretched slave;
For so the Gods and thy all-conqu'ring arm
Decreed: but since partaker of thy bed,
Thou know'st I ever have with tend'rest care
Watch'd o'er thee: therefore, by domestic Jove,
Here I entreat thee, by the sacred tie
That binds us, let me not with foul reproach
And bitter scorn be taunted by thy foes,
When they surround me, as I know they will:
For O! when thou shalt die, that very day
The Greeks with violence will seize upon me:
Tecmessa then, and thy lov'd son, shall eat
The bread of slav'ry: then some haughty lord
Insulting loud shall cry, Behold the wife
Of Ajax, once the pride of all our host,

How is the fall'n! from envy'd happiness
To servitude and woe! Such vile upbraidings
Oft shall I hear, on thee and on thy race
Casting foul shame: O! then relent, my Ajax;
Think on thy father, in the vale of years,
Think on thy aged mother, who with vows
Incessant prays the Gods to send thee back
Safe to thy native land: pity thy son,
Without a father in his tender youth
To form his mind, left to the unfriendly hands
Of those who love him not: alas! what woes
Wilt thou bequeath to me and to thy child!
I have no hope, no stay, but thee alone.
Thy hand destroy'd my country, and my mother;
Death snatch'd my father to the realms below;
Depriv'd of thee, what country will receive me,
Or where shall I subsist? Thou art my all,
My only safe-guard: do not, do not leave me!
Nought so becomes a man as gratitude
For good received, and noble deeds are still
The offspring of benevolence, whilst he
With whom remembrance dies of blessings past
Is vile and worthless."

Some months after the publication
of the English Sophocles appeared a
Dissertation on Ancient Tragedy, by
Mr. Franklin, in a quarto pamphlet.
This tract was printed merely for the
subscribers to the plays. This per-
formance to the classical reader may
afford some entertainment, as it contains
many curious remarks, and acute ob-
servations. But those who read for
entertainment will be disappointed,
if they expect any sallies of humour,
or any sprightliness of remark, to en-
liven the dull road of critical investiga-
tion. The characters of the three
great tragic poets of Greece are con-
ceived with judgement; but the
comparison between Eschylus and
Julio Romano, Sophocles and Raphael,
Euripides and Correggio, has been ac-
cused, with some justice, of affectation.
The thought, moreover, is not original,
as the voluminous Sir John Hill, some
years before, in one of his Inspectors,
had drawn a parallel between the actors
of those days, who have now almost
funk into the grave, and the most ce-
lebrated foreign painters.

But, notwithstanding some few errors,
this dissertation is by no means destitute
of claims to commendation: though its
more prominent characteristic seems
rather labour than taste or elegance. At
the author's predilection to the Greek
stage we are not surpris'd, though in
some instances he has carried his fond-
ness

* Book XXIX, vers 121, Vol. III. p. 339.

ness too far. His remarks on the necessity of understanding the laws and customs of Athens, in order to relish the Greek tragic writers are, the remarks of a scholar.

The description of the Greek Theatre, a *ground plan* of which was prefixed to this dissertation, is minute and curious, and the account of the different parts of the tragedy will assist the student. But this writer's excessive partiality for the ancient chorus will not find a numerous body of admirers. At the same time it must be allowed, that there are few whose opinions are worthy of attention on this subject. We shall not attempt to decide on a point which has been canvassed by some of the first writers of modern times, we cannot assent to Mr. Franklin, when he condemns the soliloquies of modern tragedy, as less natural than the chorus of the Greeks. They form undoubtedly a conspicuous beauty in our theatrical representations. They afford the poet an opportunity of describing the secret workings of the human heart, and the conflicts between reason and passion. In them he exhibits the agitations of guilt, the horrors of remorse, and the agonies of despair, in colours infinitely more lively than he could have ventured to have done, if witnesses had been present.

Dr. Franklin and others seem to have wished for the restoration of the chorus into the modern theatre. Our sentiments on this subject are directly opposite. We shall strengthen, and indeed sanctify our opinion by an appeal to Mr. Colman, who has examined this question with his usual taste and powers of discrimination, in the notes to his spirited translation* of Horace's Epistles to the Pisos.—Mr. Colman says:—"Monsieur Dacier, as well as the author of the above note, censures the modern stage for having rejected the Chorus, and having lost thereby at least half its probability, and its greatest ornament; so that our tragedy is but a very faint shadow of the old. Learned critics, however, do not, perhaps, consider, that if it be expedient to revive the Chorus, all the other parts of the

ancient tragedy must be revived along with it. Aristotle mentions music as one of the six parts of tragedy, and Horace no sooner introduces the Chorus than he proceeds to the pipe and lyre. If a chorus be really necessary, our dramas, like those of the ancients, should be rendered wholly musical; the dancers also will then claim their place, and the pretensions of Vestris and Noverre must be admitted as classical. Such a spectacle, if not more natural than the modern, would at least be consistent; but to introduce a groupe of spectatorial actors, speaking in one part of the drama, and singing in another, is as strange and incoherent a medley, and full as unclassical, as the dialogue and airs of the *BEGGAR'S OPERA!*"

Such are the words of Mr. Colman, and in the investigation of a question relative to the theatre, what writer merits so much attention? His opinions perfectly coincide with our own. If the chorus be necessary, with it every part of the ancient tragedy must be restored. We flatter ourselves, that this decision will not be judged unjust by the candid and learned part of mankind. As to the rest—*peace to all such!*

But to return to our author. There is one passage in this Dissertation, in which the celebrated Mr. Murphy's name was brought forward in a most unjustifiable manner. As the circumstances which gave rise to this note involve some curious particulars of literary history, which in a few years may be buried in oblivion, we shall endeavour to trace the dispute between the ingenious author of the *Way to Keep Him* and the learned translator of Sophocles to its original.

In the month of October, 1756, a weekly paper, called the *TEST*, was published under the direction of Mr. Murphy, who, if we are not mistaken, was author, as well as editor. The subjects were of a political nature, which induced some of those whose opinions did not coincide with the principles avowed in the *Test* to employ a writer to combat them, and attempted to establish a paper, under the

* See a review of this book, in the first number of our first volume, p. 72. ED.

the title of the *CONTEST*. The principal charge of this business was entrusted to Mr. Owen Ruffhead, a man of moderate abilities, who, however, was always ready to undertake the superintendence of any literary performance, whatever might be the subject.

Murphy found him no very formidable rival. Ruffhead supposed the town were to be convinced by profound arguments and a gravity of style, while his opponent, who was better acquainted with human nature, knew that an author must play with the public, and keep it in good-humour, in order to spread conviction, or render a paper of this kind saleable.

This political squabble was continued in the *Test and Contest* to the following June or July. In one of the former was published a pretty little poem, called *Corinna*, which was universally attributed to Soame Jenyns. A poetical reply was soon published in Ruffhead's paper, and called *DOLL COMMON, a fragment*, to which was added a postscript in prose, containing some abusive and ill-natured remarks on Mr. Murphy. Report gave this paper to the pen of Mr. Franklin, who was engaged in the publication of the *Centinel*. Report

Tam fidei, praviusque tenax, quam nuncia veri,

in this instance, we believe, was mistaken. Murphy, however, was nettled at the paper, and as may easily be imagined, did not feel much goodwill towards the supposed author. He openly, indeed, accused him of writing it, and in a short time, as he thought, found an admirable opportunity of revenging this malevolent attack.

In the *Critical Review* for the month of August, 1757, appeared an account of two odes by Mr. Gray, which were then just published. Few pieces of poetry have engaged the public attention more than these odes did at their first appearance. Opinions of their merit were as numerous as their readers. Some pronounced them unintelligible, others called weave the warp, and weave the woof, *Spital-fields poetry*. Some praised them, because they *thought* it would be a proof of their learning;

others, but they were the chosen few to whom they were addressed, for the motto was *Φαναία οὐρανοῦ*, felt their beauties, while they wished them less obscure, and allowed they were not without errors.

The first of these odes was that addressed to *THE ÆOLIAN LYRE*. Upon this circumstance, the *Critical Reviewer* made the following remarks:

"The first of these odes is addressed to the Æolian lyre, which it emulates in the enchanting softness, ravishing flow, and solemn tones of melody. Yet in the first *antistrophe* there is a fine image, a little defaced by what we take to be an impropriety of expression. Still addressing himself to his lyre, he says,

'Perching on the scepter'd hand
'Of Jove, thy magic lulls the feather'd king
'With ruffled plumes, and flagging wing:
'Quench'd in dark clouds of slumber lie
'The terror of his beak, and light'nings of his eye.'

"Nothing can be better conceived, or more happily struck off, than this truly poetical image: but, does not the word *perching*, as it stands, refer to the lyre, rather than to the eagle? in which case it degrades the sense, and deforms the picture.

"A severe critic would likewise censure the sentiment in the next strophe or epode, which represents the loves dancing to the sound of this lyre. Such an instrument as the Æolian harp, which is altogether uncertain and irregular, must be very ill adapted to the dance, which is one continued regular movement."

This article, and this curious mistake, Murphy immediately supposed to have been the production of Franklin's pen*, as it was well known that he was concerned with Smollet in the *Critical Review*. He immediately determined to write a reply.

The *Literary Magazine* was chosen for the vehicle. This periodical publication appeared the fifteenth of every month, but though great part of it was written by Dr. Samuel Johnson, we do not believe that it met with extraordinary success. When the Doctor was indolent, or otherwise employed, Mr. Murphy used frequently to assist him in filling the number of pages which were expected by the bookseller. One of these auxiliary papers in the month of October contained some admirable remarks on Mr. Gray's Odes, which display both taste and powers of criticism. We shall transcribe the passages which immediately relate to the *Critical Reviewer*.

After

* We believe the article in question was Smollet's.

After ridiculing with a good deal of humour a proposed alteration of *stretch* instead of *weave the warp*, he thus proceeds:

Mr. Gray's first ode, he tells us, is addressed to the Æolian harp, and when he cometh to this passage, '*Thee the voice the Dance obey,*' he very gravely taketh occasion to tell us, 'Such an instrument as the Æolian harp, which is altogether uncertain and irregular, must be very ill adapted to the dance, which is one continued regular movement.'

"Thus has he shewn us his skill in weaving, and in musical instruments, and he hath likewise favoured us with his ideas of dancing; which are rather pedantic, but for a Greek professor gay and genteel enough. But, after all, we would advise him to stick to his text, as it is much the safest method, the least liable to error, innovation, and vague conjecture; and likewise as it will shew him to be possessed of that becoming moderation and humility of spirit, so forcibly inculcated by preachers of the Gospel. The Æolian harp is a modern instrument, invented by Mr. Oswald; and its properties are thus beautifully described by the late Mr. Thompson, in the *Castle of Indolence*:

'A certain music, never known before,
Here lull'd the pensive melancholy mind;
Full easily obtain'd.—Behoves no more,
But side-long to the gently-waving wind
To lay the well-tun'd instrument reclin'd,
From which, with airy flying fingers light,
Beyond each mortal touch the most refin'd,
The god of wind draws sounds of deep delight;
Whence with just cause y' harp of Æolus it hight.
Ah me! what hand can touch the string so fine?
Who up the lofty diapason roll
Such sweet, such sad, such solemn airs divine,
Then let them down again into the soul?
Now rising love they fann'd; now pleasing dole
They breath'd in tender musings thro' the heart;
And now a graver sacred strain they stole
As when seraphic hands an hymn impart;
Wild warbling nature all, above the reach of art.'

"Sweet as the strains of his instrument are, we will yet venture to assert, that it never entered into Mr. Gray's imagination, when he sat down to write his ode. If the reader has a mind to read an ode upon this instrument, he may find a very ingenious one in the second volume of the above-mentioned Mr. Thompson's works; but Mr. Gray's ode, we assure him, is not addressed to the Æolian harp according to the Critical Reviewer. In fact, gentle reader, it is addressed to the very instrument that the author has told us it is, viz. the Æolian Lyre. Most Greek professors, we apprehend, have heard of this instrument; but for the sake of those who seem to be totally ignorant of it, we shall here say a word or two on this head.

"The lyre belongs to the Lyrick Muse, and of course was appropriated to Sappho, who, on account of her peculiar excellency, was called a tenth muse. She was born at Mitylene in the island of Lesbos. As the Æolians, a people of Asia-Minor, had reduced the island under their subjection, Sappho was then called the Æolian.

Thus Horace tells, that the love; of the Æolian girl, which she sung to her lyre, are still alive in all their tenderness.

'*Spirat adhuc amor,
Vivuntque commissi calores
Æoliæ fidibus puellæ,*

In another passage he mentions Sappho complaining upon her Æolian lyre of her unrelenting countrywomen;

'*Æoliis fidibus querentem
Sappho puellis de popularibus.*

"It appears then that Mr. Gray upon classical authority has addressed himself to the Æolian lyre, in the same manner that the author just quoted talks of the Lesbian lyre, because it was rendered famous by the above-mentioned Sappho and Alcæus, her countryman and contemporary:

'*Lesbium refugit tendere Barbiton.*

"Thus much the unskilfulness of the Critical Reviewer made it necessary to premise."

Thus were open hostilities declared. Franklin by some means or other discovered that Murphy was the author of this critique, and immediately sent him a very abusive letter, complaining of the treatment which he had received, but in terms of unlicensed scurrility.

Mr. Murphy received this epistle one evening, at the Bedford-Arms, and directly, before he left the house, he wrote an answer to it, in Greek characters, to the following purpose:

"SIR,

"I have received a very impertinent letter from you. To answer it in Greek would be too difficult for me to attempt in a tavern, and too difficult for you to understand at any time.

"I am, Sir, your's, &c.

"Bedford-Arms.

A. M."

This concise reply was left at the bar of the house, where Mr. M. staid a little while, pleasing himself with the idea of having cleared himself so cleverly of a troublesome correspondent. But unluckily, as he was going out, whom should he meet at the door but Mr. Franklin and Miss Venables, to whom he was not then married! Mr. M. ought to have past him, without taking the least notice, and have left the letter to speak for itself. He had not, however, sufficient presence of mind, but went up to him, saying, "Mr. Franklin I have received a very impertinent letter from you."—"Do not let us listen to him, my dear (said Mr. F. to Miss V.)—"But I will be heard,"

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heard," replied his antagonist, who was fired at this appearance of contempt. High words ensued, and Mr. M. during the squabble might possibly collar Mr. Franklin. Of this we are not sure, but it is certain that he immediately went to his father's house in Great Russell-street, and crying out that his life was in danger, he rang so violently at the bell, that he summoned the whole herd of printers and devils, from their apartments, in an instant.

Mr. Murphy was now invited into the house, but he prudently declined the favour, turned round on his heel, made a bow, and departed. The dispute, however, was not terminated. For not long after this scene at the Bedford-Arms, Mr. Franklin thought proper to swear the peace against his opponent, in the court of King's-Bench. Upon this step, though we do not believe Mr. Murphy had the smallest intention of offering the least degree of violence, he was obliged to make his appearance in court, with two house-keepers by his side, who gave bail for his peaceable behaviour for a year and a day, imagining and hoping that this would be the end of the quarrel.

In April* 1759, the tragedy of the Orphan of China was performed at Drury-lane theatre. One night, during the run of it, the author was called out of the green-room, where he was in conversation with Mr. Garrick, who performed Zamti, in the play, to a servant in a splendid livery, who delivered a letter to him, which he said required no answer. Mr. Murphy looked at the direction, which was written in a very beautiful female hand, and then at the paper, which was remarkable fine, and perfumed. The outside betrayed nothing, he opened it, as he was returning into the green-room, and found the following verses:

To the Author of the Orphan of China, upon the Rev. Mr. Franklin's swearing the peace against him.

HAD you been damn'd, good Franklin had been easy,

Nor had the law and gospel join'd to tease ye.

But fame like your's no Christian soul can bear,

But fame like your's would make a parson swear;

LOND. MAG. Aug. 1784.

* The first night was April 21. Ed:z.

And yet, for all his oaths, the priest is sore,
Nor can enjoy the peace for which he swore,
Unless he bound you too to write no more.

Such were the contents of this fine billet. Mr. Murphy seemed highly delighted while he read it, and Mr. Garrick watched him with an eager curiosity. Mr. Murphy admired the fineness of the paper, the elegance of the penmanship, and as the verses were flattering, he thought them, perhaps, the more beautiful, because they seemed to be the production of a female.

At last, Garrick came up to the glass, near which Mr. Murphy was standing, pretending to touch his face with rouge, and then the following dialogue ensued:

G. Why, Murphy, you seem pleased with something!

M. Yes, indeed, and I have reason. See, what a charming hand!

G. Ay—and in verse too, I can assure you!

M. The lines are very beautiful, I promise you—

G. This is undoubtedly a conquest. May I read the lines?

M. Yes, you may.—I am sure you will admire them.

G. (*Reading the letter.*) They are pretty lines, really; and I do believe this is a conquest. But there is no name. Did the footman tell you none?

M. No, faith—

G. Nor from whom he came?

M. No, I can't say he did.

G. You should have sent after him immediately.

M. No, no. It is undoubtedly a conquest, and I shall soon hear from her again, depend upon it.

The bell now rung, and put an end to their conversation. Garrick, however, continued to tease Murphy with questions about this conquest for three or four nights, asking whether he had heard again, whether he did not examine every rich livery he saw, and whether he had not better advertise? At length, however, it appeared that the verses were the composition of Mr. Garrick himself, who had dressed up one of the attendants at the theatre in a splendid livery, and that the whole

was

was intended as a mirthful frolic, by the manager.

Mr. Murphy imagined that the affair at the King's-Bench would have terminated his dispute with Mr. Franklin. But he soon found himself mistaken, for in the Dissertation on Tragedy, which we have already mentioned, after enlarging on the propriety of the chorus, he added the following paragraph:

"But if, after all, fashion and prejudice will not suffer them* to appear on the stage, they may at least gain admission into the closet. Thither let the reader of true taste and judgement carry Elfrida and Caractacus, written on the ancient model, and compare them with Athelstan, Barbarossa, the Orphan of China, or any of those tinsel, flimsy performances that have lately assumed the names of tragedies, which owed all their success to the false taste of the age, joined to the real merit of the actors in the representation of them." At the bottom of the page appeared the following note to the words *Orphan of China*:

"A bombast and spiritless performance, written by one Murphy, formerly a wretched actor, now a still more wretched author."

To so unjustifiable and licentious an attack Mr. Murphy naturally felt him-

self obliged openly, and by name, to reply. Accordingly, soon after, he published in a folio pamphlet a poetical epistle, addressed to Dr. Samuel Johnson. This letter was written in the manner of Boileau's second Satire, addressed to Moliere, of which it was in a great measure a close imitation. In the passages which related to his attacker, Mr. Murphy did not descend to that low scurrility, of which the note in the Dissertation on Tragedy had set him so conspicuous an example. This quarrel having now increased from small beginnings to open hostilities, the friends of both parties began to interfere, and terms of peace were mutually accepted. Mr. Franklin was persuaded to cancel the leaf of the Dissertation which contained these obnoxious passages, in order to omit the note, and the name of the Orphan of China.

Thus terminated this dispute. As it was a general topic of conversation in the literary world while it lasted, we have given as full an account of it as we have been able to collect. With respect to the merits of the contest, and of the antagonists, we shall leave our readers to decide.

(To be continued.)

* *Them*, meaning the chorus. It would have been more correct and better.

AEROSTATICS.

TRANSLATION OF A SECOND MEMOIRE, PRESENTED TO THE ROYAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES, AT PARIS, ON WEDNESDAY, FEB. 4; 1784; AND READ AT THE MEETING ON SATURDAY FOLLOWING. BY THOMAS DODERET.

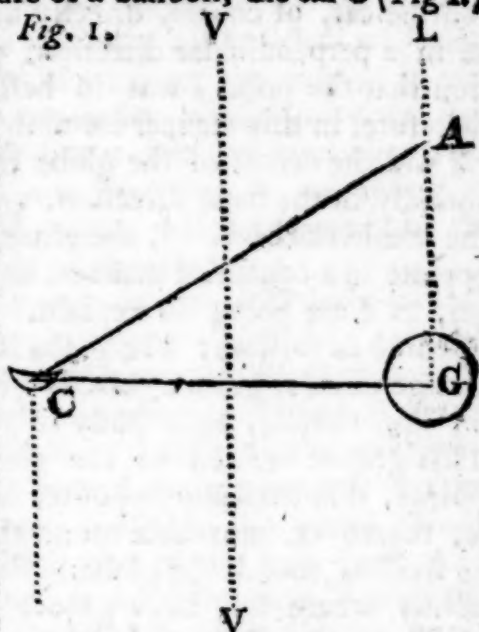
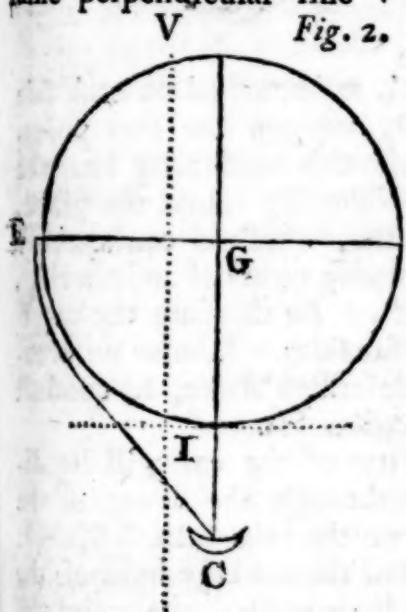
Containing an Explanation of a Method to combine and put in opposition the two Powers of the Levity of the Aerostatic Globe, and the Weight of the Car, in such a Manner that those two Forces which act perpendicularly, the one above, and the other below, may produce a progressive horizontal Motion, in whatever Direction it may be thought fit.

GENTLEMEN,

LITTLE satisfied with the additional methods, which are the only ones that appear to have been thought of hitherto, I have sought, in the machine itself, for force capable of conducting it, without having recourse to any foreign aid. Opposing the levity of the globe to the weight of the car was the first means that presented itself to my imagination; but then two forces acting always perpendicularly, the one above, and the other below, the difficulty was to turn them in some manner against themselves, so as to make them act in an horizontal direction between both. This is the end which I believe I have accomplished.

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complished. It is known that if, at the departure of a balloon, the car C (Fig 1.) instead of being suspended perpendicularly *Fig. 1.* under the globe G, was drawn aside, as in the direction of the line CG, horizontally, or at least as the line CA, obliquely, when the globe made an effort to raise itself, as by the line GL, this same effort would tend to render the line CG oblique; or to render the oblique line CA more oblique still. But the oblique line being longer than the perpendicular line drawn from the same point, and the longer as it becomes more oblique, this cord being not able to stretch itself, must force the globe to approach nearest the car. The levity of the globe and the gravity of the car being supposed equal on all sides, it is evident that each will yield equally, until they each come into the same perpendicular line VV, in the middle

*Fig. 2.*

between the two lateral points C, G, in which they were before: but this disposition cannot take place without an horizontal motion. Such are the clear principles which have convinced me that an horizontal direction would be the result of the combined opposition of the weight of the car with the levity of the globe, at the two extremities of a cord in an inclined position. But being suspended in the air, without any support, how is it possible to put in opposition two bodies which so powerfully affect a vertical position? Besides, they will not even go in any other manner than vertical; nor will they advance more on the one side than on the other.

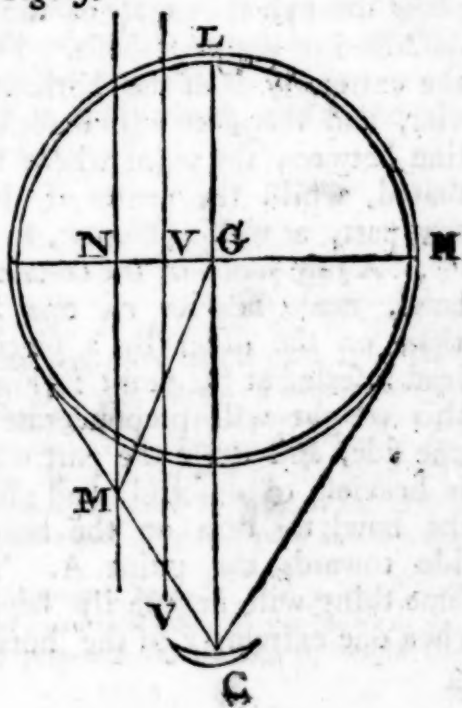
I believe I have surmounted these difficulties. I have imagined, for example, that

the car C is suspended under G the center of the globe (Fig. 2) I then lash the car to the extremity of the horizontal diameter with a cord EC, which must necessarily be oblique to that of the vertical *Fig. 3.*

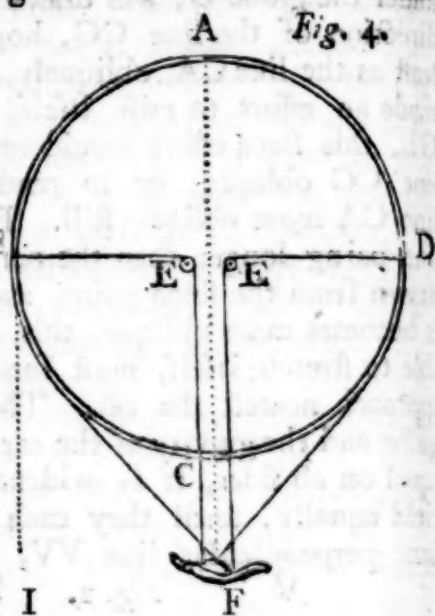
one CG. I afterwards draw the car C from under the center G by means of the cord EC. The globe G, or if you please its horizontal diameter EGH, being quit of the weight of the car in its center, will tend to raise itself, and the car on its part will incline to descend*:

the

* Or, if you like it better the car being suspended from the center of the globe G (Fig. 3.) the center of gravity of the car, and the center of the globe are in equilibrio, because they are in the same perpendicular line CGI; but when the voyagers are suspended at the point m, by drawing the cord CE the two centers will not act in the same line, viz. that of gravitation, which is always perpendicular to the horizon is supposed to be the direction of the line MN, these centers ought, therefore, to be considered as acting at the extremities of the oblique line MG, as you have seen in the first figure: the effect ought, therefore, to be the same; that is, the two centers will be transported into the perpendicular line VV, and both will have advanced towards the side E.



the oblique cord EC being still drawn as before, will bring the balloon round, and the car, of course, directly under the point E, and the diameter EH will be in a perpendicular direction, the point E being now removed to the situation that the point I was in before. We may, therefore, in this manner certainly cause both the car and the center of the globe to advance horizontally in the same direction, and consequently the whole machine. I, therefore, propose this to operate in a continual manner, and without danger, as I am going to explain. I construct the machine as follows: The globe is surrounded by a large circular groove ABCD (Fig. 4) concave on the outside, as a pulley to receive a cord. This groove is fixed to the globe only by two points, diametrically opposite, as A and C. It is, moreover, moveable round these two points, as well as round the globe. Between the two points where this large groove is fixed to the globe are placed on each side, under the globe, two little pulleys EE, joining the one to the

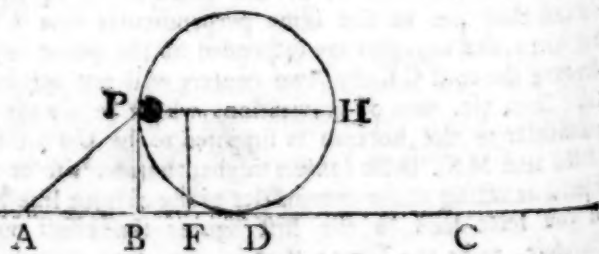


other, through each of which a small cord is passed, and attached on each side to the grand circular groove at the points B and D, between the two points AC where it is fixed to the globe; the other ends of this cord hang near the car, and serve to turn the grand circular groove horizontally round the globe. Round this circular groove a strong cord ABFD passes, which is considerably longer than the circumference of the globe. This strong cord has an iron ring, through which it passes, so as to run freely through it. To this ring the car F is suspended by four cords, fastened to its four opposite sides. I have no occasion for any other machinery than what has been described above, to conduct the machine in every horizontal direction there is occasion for.

When it is elevated in the air, the centre of gravity of the car will be directly under the perpendicular line FA which passes through the center of the globe, and the weight of the car will act equally on the two sides AB, AD: but if those who are charged with the management of the car take hold of the end of the cord BF, which is suspended by the two little pulleys, the weight of their bodies will act on the extremity B of the horizontal diameter BD, more than on the other extremity D; the center of gravity, which will always be in a line perpendicular to the horizon, will be no longer in the line AF, which passes through the center of the globe, but the effect will be obtained which is described in the hypothesis. For by pulling at the rope ABFD, which acts at the extremity B of the horizontal diameter DB, that extremity becomes heavier, and therefore will descend, and thereby be moved into a perpendicular line between the point where it was, and that in which the car was at first situated, whilst the center of the globe being lightened, will advance towards that part, as well as the car, to bring itself in equilibrio in the same perpendicular. A sure proof of the certainty of this method is seen in the motion of a bowl, made heavier on one side

Fig. 5.

than on the other by a piece of lead inserted at the point P (Fig. 5) this weight will preponderate on one side, and cause the part which is heaviest to descend, and oblige the bowl to turn on the heavier side towards the point A. The same thing will necessarily happen



when one extremity of the horizontal diameter of the aerostatic globe shall be drawn

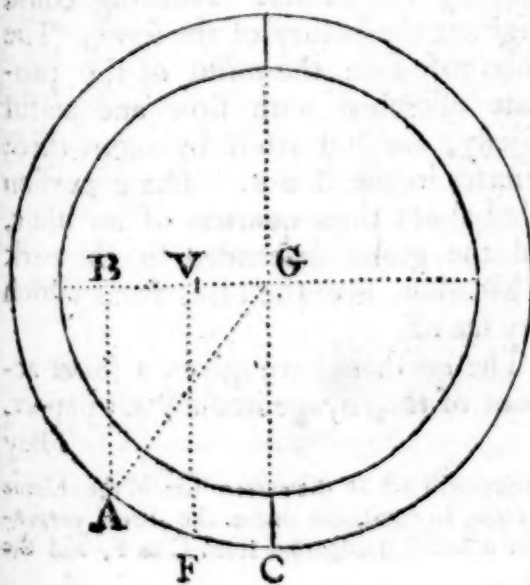
1784

drawn down, with a greater weight than the extremity directly opposite to it*. If a bowl loaded in this manner is rolled towards the north, it will go towards the north-east, provided the heaviest side is to the east; a like effect will take place in the aërostatic machine, when the wind blows from the north, if you pull the cord which passes through the eastern extremity of the horizontal diameter of the globe. If you pull the cord on the side which the wind blows on, it will retard the pace of the globe: and you may even stop it, or cause it to go against the wind, according to the degree of gravity which you apply at the extremity of the horizontal diameter on the side of the wind.

The globe will advance, and the car will follow; which it will do by its own proper weight, and will draw with it the weight of the passengers; the cord running through the ring on which it is suspended; that part of it descending continually which you pull at, and the other part ascending. When you choose to change the direction, it may be done with ease, by stopping the progressive motion when the points which fix the circular groove are one towards the zenith and the other towards the nadir: you must then turn the grand circular groove, which may be done with ease by pulling that of the two small cords coming through the little pulleys with one hand, which belongs to one of the sides of the circular groove, and with the other hand that which belongs to the other side of the globe and great circular groove. It is necessary to pull these two cords at the same time, and in an equal manner, that the equilibrium may be preserved, and that the globe may not be forced into any other direction than that of the grand circular groove. If it should happen that in drawing these cords the great circle will not yield readily, and that the globe which serves as a support or stay should turn ever so little out of the circle, it will be easy to remedy it, by suspending for an instant the car, or part of the weight of the car, by the cords fixed on each side of the globe, to the axis of the two small pulleys. By this means the great circle being eased of the friction which stopped it, will turn with greater ease. You must observe, that the more distant the car is from the globe, the greater angle will the rope BF (fig. 4) make with the perpendicular line BI, which passes by the extremity of the diameter, and of course this rope will approach nearer to a perpendicular, and the effect of gravity at the extremity of the diameter being more direct, it will be more efficacious.

It may also be easily conceived, that if the great circular groove has its circumference sufficiently extended, and being sufficiently distant from the globe, that the aerial voyagers may place themselves upon this circle, between it and the globe, neither requiring car nor cord to suspend them by, the voyagers can cause the globe to advance which way they please to walk or carry the weight of their body, for the reasons which have already been established (fig. 3) in the same manner that one causes a hollow wheel to advance when one walks within it

Fig. 6.



from one side to the other in a parallel direction to the ground, and to the opening thereof†.

I doubt

* In strictness, the point P (Fig. 5) of the globe will not reach the point A, as the bowl, on account of the lead, tends naturally to descend to the point B, and cannot go so far as A, on account of the friction which it must overcome at the point D of the horizontal plain AC. I do not pretend that the extremity P of the horizontal diameter of the globe, on account of its being heavier than the other extremity H, ought to descend to the point B; but only to some other point F, short of it, for I have calculated the effect of the obliquity and of the friction.

† The voyagers being at the point C, weigh themselves down to A (Fig. 6) the center of gravity is carried perpendicularly under B, whilst that of levity

I doubt not but you may obtain an oblique direction from the impulse of the wind, by substituting weight instead of sails, which is less voluminous, and it appears to me that the wind will act with greater violence against the sails than against the weight.

It may be objected, with truth, that both the sails and the weight will acquire, in the long run, together with the whole machine, a velocity equal to that of the wind, and will, in consequence, elude the effect expected from the inequality of its action on the sails and the weight.

My answer is, that as the wind blows by fits and starts, if the weights, and the sails, and all the machine should acquire in the long run a velocity equal to the wind, they would not long be able to preserve it, because they receive their impulse from the wind at intervals, and not by continued percussions; and each percussion will have less effect, on account of the velocity which the machine had before acquired; each percussion will nevertheless have a sensible effect, because, when these percussions cease, the machine will lose its velocity. Or if this effect be real and continued, it will always be more considerable on the sails than on the counterpois. My first direction will, therefore, produce a deviation which will be considerable in a long journey.

The inspection of the clouds will furnish another experimental answer to this objection. The bodies that float with the wind acquire but little of its velocity, even in the long run, as we see by those portions of clouds which are most transparent, and consequently least dense, detaching themselves from, and getting before those which are more dense, although they are equally abandoned to the flux of the air for many hours,

I pray, gentlemen, that you will certify the date of this memoir. Paris, February 4th, 1784.

(Signed)

THOMAS DODERET,

AIR-BALLOON INTELLIGENCE.

Paris, July 15, 1784.

THIS day the Duc de Chartres made an aerial excursion along with the brothers Roberts, in the Park of St. Cloud. The concourse of people on this occasion was great beyond example: neither the distance from Paris, the uncertainty of the day, nor the inconvenience of the hour, for it was at eight in the morning, had influence enough to keep the Parisians away. The spectacle was beautiful, and the interest was considerably heightened by a piece of gallantry purely French. Two of the cords which served to keep the machine to the earth, the one on the right and the other on the left, were held by two young ladies elegantly dressed, who were immediately known to be the wives of the adventurous brothers. These cords were cut the last, and by

the ladies. At eight o'clock the travellers, his Grace the Duke de Chartres, another nobleman, and the two Roberts, took their seats. The nearest ranks of the surrounding multitude, ladies and gentlemen, knelt on the ground, at once to breathe an ejaculation for their safety, and to give the more distant a better opportunity of enjoying the outset. Nothing could heighten the beauty of the scene. The globe rose from the midst of the prostrate assembly with slow and awful majesty, and lost itself in about three minutes in the clouds. The excursion lasted about three quarters of an hour, and the globe descended in the park of Meudon, near the place from which they set off.

The brothers have given a short account of the voyage in the Paris papers. They

levity remains in GC, the two forces of levity and gravity will act at the extremities of the oblique line AG (as in Fig. 1) and the centers A and G will come in equilibrio under the direct perpendicular FV, in such a manner that the voyager will be actually transported from C to F, and the globe from G to V, towards the same quarter.

They give a description of the principle of the machine, by which they were not only to govern their flight in the regions of air, but also by internal means were to enable themselves, when aloft, to ascend or descend without the loss of either gaz or ballast. They say, that in constructing the cylindrical machine terminating in two hemispheres of thirty feet in diameter, for 30,000 cubic feet of solidity, they presented the least possible surface to the resistance of the air. They suspended in the middle of this globe a balloon destined to contain atmospheric air; and a pair of bellows was fixed in the gallery, to fill this interior balloon after it should be compressed by the dilatation of the inflammable air. By this means they had provided an excess of weight proportioned to the quantity of atmospheric air introduced into this internal globe, and consequently, when they had gained their equilibrium in the atmosphere, they could mount or descend at will, without any loss of their inflammable air. To direct the machine, they prepared oars of twelve feet in surface, fixed to a lever ten feet in length, and placed at the extremity of the gallery, opposite to the helm, whose surface was fifty-four feet. After a short account of their first mounting into the air, the state of the barometer, thermometer, &c. they state, that being carried to an immense height, the earth became invisible to them; and carried away, or rather buried, in a dense vapour, whirlwinds turned the machine three times in a moment. The violent shocks which they suffered made them abandon all the means prepared for their direction, and they set themselves to tear away the taffeta of which their helm was made. Never, say they, did a more dreadful scene present itself to any eye, than that in which they were now involved! An ocean of shapeless clouds rolled one upon another beneath, and seemed to forbid their return to the earth, which was still invisible. The agitation of the globe became greater every instant. They cut the cord which held the interior globe, and it fell to the lower surface of the great

machine, where the gallery was fixed, and by its weight crushed, jammed up, and incommoded them—they endeavoured in vain to push it up, and at length it burst. In these dreadful circumstances, when they were still rising higher, they judged it necessary to make an orifice in the lower part of the great globe. The Duke de Chartres took himself one of the banners, and made two holes in the ærostatic machine, which tore open seven or eight feet. They then descended with great celerity. One moment they saw neither heaven nor earth; the next they were clearly within sight of land. They would have fallen into a pond if they had not critically thrown out a quantity of ballast, by which they alighted without accident, about thirty feet beyond the bank.

London. THE Duke de Chartres has not been the only unsuccessful aerial traveller who has lately engaged the attention of the public; for on Wednesday, August the 11th, after several advertisements, a most numerous concourse of people assembled at the Star and Garter, Chelsea, to see the departure of the first aerial adventurer in this kingdom. About three o'clock one Monf. Moret began to prepare a balloon which was to carry him beyond the inquisitive eye of mortals: expectation was on the tiptoe, and the patience of curiosity was almost exhausted, when, lo! the wished-for moment arrived, every eye was fixed to the spot, but, alas! in vain; for just as this hardy adventurer was stepping into the gallery, a sudden something seized upon his spirits, and rendered him incapable to proceed on his perambulation; nearly at the same moment, as misfortune would have it, the rope which held the balloon gave way, and, to the surprise of every beholder, it found more attractions in the earth than the air, and immediately came to the ground. Disappointment was visible in every countenance, and that part of the audience who are not remarkable for their philosophy resolved to have satisfaction of the deceiver, and for that

that purpose pulled down the gates, burst into the garden, and with the rapacity of hounds tore their prey into a thousand pieces; their rage, however, was by no means satiated by the destruction of the balloon; the fire which had been kindled for the purpose of procuring inflammable air was made an instrument of their revenge, and in a few moments the seats, pales, and every thing they could lay hold of that was consumable were committed to the flames. The mischief, however, ended here, as greatest part of the heroes were then content with marching off with pieces of the balloon, as trophies of their victory; not, however, without making some enquiry after Monf. Moret, whom they had forgot at their first onset, and who very wisely had taken advantage of the omission, and made his escape. Thus concluded the first boasted flight into the English air, and which, although it did not answer what was expected, by floating with the cavalier beyond the clouds, and which perhaps was never intended, yet this celebrated Frenchman may boast of having made as many fools as any *bubble* that ever was attempted for the purpose of imposing on the credulity of poor John Bull, the famous Bottle Conjuror not excepted!

Scotland. THIS summer does not seem propitious to Balloons and aerostatic experiments. To add to the number of unfortunate aerial vehicles which the two last narratives exhibited, we have received the following account from the northern side of the Tweed:—The Edinburgh fire balloon has been struggling hard to make its appearance during the race week. Masts, and yards, and scaffolds, and furnaces have lent their aid, but to little purpose. Its gravity and affection for the earth cannot be overcome. The Duc de Chartres's whirligig is a proof that it is more pleasant and much safer being on the ground than in the regions of the air.

IN defiance of all these misfortunes, a person, who calls himself M. Lunardi, now absolutely exhibits an air-balloon, of thirty-three feet in diameter, at the Lyceum in the Strand. It is proposed to be launched the end of this month, at Chelsea. Several persons of fashion have subscribed to be present at this exhibition. We shall give further particulars of the success of this enterprize on a future occasion.

PHILOSOPHY.

COPY OF A LETTER FROM MR. ÆPINUS, COUNSELLOR OF STATE, IN RUSSIA, TO MR. PALLAS, COUNSELLOR OF THE IMPERIAL COLLEGES AT ST. PETERSBURGH, IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE COMMUNICATION RELATIVE TO A VOLCANO IN THE MOON, DISCOVERED BY MR. HERSCHELL, F. R. S. MADE TO THE IMPERIAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES, BY MR. DE MAGELLAN, MEMBER OF THE SAME ACADEMY, MAY 4, 1783.

S I R,

NOTHING could have given me greater pleasure than the communication which I received from you respecting Mr. Herschell's discovery of a volcano burning in the moon. However interesting this observation may be to every lover of natural philosophy, it affects me still more particularly, as the fact when confirmed will demonstrate the truth of my Conjectures concerning the Volcanic Origin of the Inequalities in the Moon's Surface, which

conjectures were formed in the year 1778, and published in a memoir printed at Berlin in the year 1781. This memoir is written, as you know, in the German language, which doubtless is the reason why it is yet unknown in other countries: though I have forwarded a French translation of the same in manuscript to Sir William Hamilton at Naples, at the time that his Imperial Highness made the tour of Italy in 1782.

It is with much pleasure I perceive that ideas on this subject perfectly analogous to mine have occurred to Professor Beccaria, of Turin, nearly at the same time*. Thus it appears that three inquirers into natural phenomena have met together: for you are no stranger, Sir, that the celebrated Professor Lichtenberg, of Gottingen, has made the same conjectures. Though it may appear singular that three men so distant from each other should have the same idea at no considerable interval of time†, yet the thing is not so strange as it may seem at first, after the particular descriptions and exact delineations which different philosophers have given within these ten years of the configuration of those inequalities on the earth's surface that have been produced by the eruptions of subterraneous fires. The opinion respecting the volcanic origin of the lunar inequalities might be compared to a fruit perfectly ripe, that could not but fall into the hands of him who might accidentally shake the tree.

However, the honour of having first formed this opinion belongs neither to Professor Beccaria, nor Professor Lichtenberg, nor myself. We have been

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anticipated in this respect more than a whole century by a man whose works are little known or read at present: a man who possessed from nature the most wonderful talents for discovery; but whose powerful imagination continually led him towards new objects, and prevented him from dwelling on them a sufficient time to bring them to perfection: in a word, it is the famous Robert Hooke of whom I speak. When I composed my memoir on the inequalities of the lunar surface, I carefully examined whether any one had fallen upon the same thought before me. My inquiries were then ineffectual: and it was not till long after the publication of my memoir that I accidentally discovered the same ideas in this author. In fact, it is not surprising that this author should escape my researches, as no one would have sought for intelligence of this nature in the place where I found it; that is to say in his *Micrographia*, printed at London in 1655. In the 20th chapter of which work he speaks at large concerning this opinion.

I am very happy, Sir, to communicate to you this circumstance in the history of the progress of human knowledge; because in so doing I render justice

R

* Mr. de Magellan does not recollect the time in which the late Professor Beccaria, of Turin, wrote him his thoughts on the subject, as he has sent already all the letters he had received from him to Turin, at the request of Count Prospero Balbo, who proposes to publish an edition of all the Professor's writings: but it will appear by the following note, that Professor Beccaria undoubtedly was in possession of these ideas, before the month of October of 1772.

† It was on the 11th of October, 1772, when the nephew of the late Professor Beccaria discovered a luminous spot on the moon during its total eclipse of that night; the Professor having left his nephew and his sister at his own electrical observatory of Garfagna, where he intended to observe that eclipse, but was prevented, by receiving notice of the arrival of M. de Saussure at Mondavi, where the Professor went immediately to meet that philosopher, leaving his nephew with a small achromatic telescope of Dollond, with proper instructions to make the observation of that eclipse. Both the nephew and his sister did clearly distinguish a luminous spot in or near the place marked *Copernicus* on the moon's maps: and henceforth Professor Beccaria mentioned this observation in his public lectures of natural philosophy, to shew that the round cavities of the moon's surface were as many craters of extinct volcanos: adding that those straight radiations or bright parts, which are seen, particularly on the place marked by the name of *Tycho*, of the moon, were considered by him as so many torrents of the lava, which spouted out in some great conflagration of a volcano in that spot. The reader may see this account given by the Professor himself, in a letter directed to the Princess Josephina de Savoy-Carignan, where he delivers his opinion concerning that luminous appearance observed by Don Ulloa on the moon, during the total eclipse of the sun on the 24th of June, 1778; contending that such a luminous spot was a volcano actually burning, and not a real hole through the mass of the moon, as Don Ulloa had assumed to be the case. This letter of Professor Beccaria was inserted in the *Journal de Physique*, for the month of June, 1781, where the reader may see it at his leisure. But it deserves to be remarked, that the two volcanos observed by Don Ulloa, and by the nephew of Professor Beccaria, must have been of an amazing size, both being discernable by small telescopes; and particularly that of Professor Beccaria's nephew, which was only about eighteen inches long; whilst the observation of Mr. Herschell was made with an excellent Newtonian telescope of his own make, whose focal length is of ten feet, with an aperture of nine inches: add to this, that on applying an excellent achromatic refractor of three feet and a half focus, made by Dollond, the volcano could not be at all discerned by any other of the by-standers, except Mr. Herschell himself.

justice to a man whom I am tempted to regard as the first genius in point of invention that has ever existed—*redit ad dominum*.—And in reality, if justice were done to this extraordinary man, it would appear that many very remarkable and ingenious discoveries, which pass for new at present, properly belong to him.—Would it not be

equitable, Sir, to call the two volcanic mountains that Mr. Herschell has discovered afterwards in that part of the moon*, by the name of him who first affirmed the existence of volcanos in that planet?

I have the honour to be, &c.

ÆPINUS.

June 18, 1784.

* It was on the 13th following, of the same month of June, 1783, that Mr. Herschell discovered two new small conical mountains in the very spot where he had observed that volcano on the 4th of the same month. These are situated in the *Mons perphyrus* of Hevelius, just by a third mountain, but much larger, which Mr. Herschell had often observed before; but these two small ones were never perceived before in that place; nor were they represented in the drawing he had made himself of that spot of the moon before that observation. This particularity I have received in a letter with which I was favoured from Mr. Herschell himself, dated the 8th of May, of the present year, 1784.

J. H. DE MAGELLAN.

† For intelligence of this volcano see London Magazine, vol. I. p. 507.

M E T E O R S.

Tuesday, August 3, 1784.

THIS evening, about half an hour past ten, an extraordinary meteor appeared in a direction from west to east. It was observable at five distinct periods, and illuminated every part of the hemisphere with effulgence equal to the light of the sun, but with a blue cast. A violent rumbling was produced in the air for several seconds after the light disappeared.

Any communications from our readers or correspondents relative to the appearance of this meteor will be thankfully received.

IN the new volume of the Philosophical transactions, just published, are given the following accounts of the meteors which last summer attracted the attention of the philosophers, as well as raised the curiosity of the ignorant. In the first volume of this work* will be found a full and accurate description of the various meteors which have been recorded during the last and present centuries. To those narratives the following additions may not be unacceptable:

PAPER IX. Mr. Cavallo, in this paper, gives an account of the meteor, observed August 18, 1783. He was upon the Castle Terrace, at Windsor, when it appeared, in company with Dr. Lind, Dr. Lockman, Mr. Sandby, and a few other persons,

The sky was serene, the weather calm and warm. Near the horizon a few clouds appeared, below one of which, that was narrow, ragged, and oblong, this luminous meteor was first perceived. Some flashes, like the Aurora Borealis, were first observed in the north, which proceeded, as was soon discovered, from a roundish luminous body, almost as big as the semi-diameter of the moon, and nearly stationary. This was about twenty-five minutes after nine.

The ball ascended above the horizon about five or six degrees, towards the east. It then took a direction nearly parallel to the horizon, reached as far as the S. E. by E. where it finally disappeared. Its duration was rather less than half a minute, and the altitude of its track about 25 degrees above the horizon.

Not long after the beginning of its motion, it disappeared behind a cloud, but soon emerged with double splendour, and rendered every object and the country round perfectly visible. Its form was now an oblong, but it soon acquired a tail, then parted into several small bodies, each with tails. As it disappeared the light decreased rather abruptly. About ten minutes after, a rumbling noise was heard, like thunder. This was probably the report of the meteor's explosion, which according to Mr. Cavallo's calculations happened

opened perpendicularly over Lincolnshire.

In PAPER X. Mr. Alexander Aubert, F.R.S. and S.A. describes the meteors of August 18 and October 4. The first he saw at the foot of Lewisham-bridge, while he was returning to his observatory at Loampit-hill, near Deptford, in Kent. Its first appearance was like that of faint, but quickly repeated flashes of lightening. It rose from the hazy part of the atmosphere, about 8° high, moved in a vertical direction, and changed its size and figure continually, as if it had not been a solid body.

When it had reached above the hazy part of the horizon, it was accompanied with a whitish mist, or pale vapour, and rose perpendicularly about 38° from the north towards the west. Its progress was in a curve, and its altitude was about 35° when it had reached due east, beyond which it continued for a few degrees. Then, when the meteor was brightest, it left behind it several globules of various shapes. The first was very small, but they gradually increased in size, till the last was nearly as large as the meteor itself. Soon after they all extinguished like the bright stars of a rocket.

Its magnitude appeared to be equivalent to two full moons, and its light was so brilliant, that every object was perceptible. It was then seventeen minutes past nine.

Mr. Aubert thinks it was not a solid body, and that it was about forty or fifty miles above the surface of the earth. From its first appearance till its total extinction was about ten or twelve seconds of time.

The meteor of Saturday, October the 4th, was of shorter duration and path. Mr. A. saw it, on horseback, in Blackman-street, Southwark. His face was turned northward, when he saw a train of fire, like what is commonly called a falling star, but its colour was red. It originated at an altitude of about 25° , moved quickly in a straight line eastward, gradually inclining to the horizon, above which it was about between 20 and 30 degrees. It illuminated the

street and houses; and its course did not seem to exceed 25° , which it passed in two or three seconds. It extinguished quickly, and left behind it a train of dull reddish fire, which was visible to the naked eye above one minute and a half.

It was then about 43 minutes after six. The evening was star-light, fine, and rather warm. The moon was beyond the first quarter, and very bright, though her light was not to be compared to that of the meteor. Mr. A. heard no noises or report during these appearances.

In PAPER XI. Dr. Cooper, Archdeacon of York, gives an account of the meteor on the 18th of August, 1783, which he saw. The letter, which is addressed to Sir Joseph Banks, is dated from Hartlepool, near Stockton. Dr. C. was on a journey to the sea-side. The weather was sultry, the atmosphere hazy, the night was dark and still. Neither the road, the hedges, nor even the horses heads were perceptible: sulphureous vapours seemed to surround him on every side, when a brilliant tremulous light appeared to the N. W. by N.

At first it seemed stationary, but soon burst from its position, and took its course to the S. E. by E. passing directly over their heads with a buzzing noise, at the height of sixty yards. Its tail seemed to be twenty-four or thirty feet in length. At last it divided into several glowing balls of fire. Two explosions were then heard. The light was the most vivid the Doctor had ever seen. The horses on which they rode, shrunk with fear, and the utmost consternation appeared in the countenances of several people whom they met on the road.

PAPER XII. is an account of the meteor of August the 18th, 1783, by Mr. Lovell Edgeworth. The meteor appeared to be as big as one third of the moon's diameter, and moved from the north with an equable velocity, at an elevation of ten or twelve degrees,

and in a line parallel to the horizon. It was visible during ten or fifteen seconds. Its form was parabolic, and its tail luminous, about 20 or 25 of its diameters in length.

Its colours were vivid, bright blue,

with shades of red, and was twice suddenly eclipsed.

PAPER XVIII. by Dr. Blagden, on meteors. Of this we must defer the account till our next number.

P O E T R Y.

HORACE, *Epistle XIII. Book I. imitated.*

THOUGH buried with my rural muse
(For *buried* is the phrase you use)
My earnest wishes still attend
Upon the welfare of my friend.

You cry the moping COUNTRY down,
I rail against a life of TOWN:
And hence our difference begins,
In all things else as like as twins.
In pleasures, manners, taste, religions,
We pair like any brace of pigeons.
You still are constant to your nest,
And London is your place of rest.
While I, transform'd a rustic quite,
Preter the Country's calm delight:
The painted meadow, purling stream,
Are now my praise's only theme.
I doat upon the shady grove,
Where Meditation loves to rove,
And talk of nought but grots and rills,
The vales of Bucks, and Berkshire hills.

When I have fairly bid adieu
To all the charms that fetter you,
I feel the joys Retirement brings,
And look with pity down on kings.
With all your delicacies cloy'd,
Which pall the senses ere enjoy'd:
A crust of bread shall please me more
Than all your cheese-cakes did before.

Tell me, are Nature's gifts, my friend,
Bestow'd on us for Pleasure's end?
That we may use them all with reason,
And reap our joy in proper season?
And if we mean an house to raise,
To last us out our span of days,
What builder yet was ever found,
Who did not first mark out the ground?
Where then shall Pleasure ever find
Materials ready to her mind,
Or ere a good foundation meet,
But in the Country's calm retreat?

Is the keen Winter less severe
At London, than at M—— here?
Or is the Summer hotter known
In country, than it is in town?
Say, do you draw a cooler breeze
From narrow lanes or tufted trees?
Or are your slumbers sounder there,
And less disturb'd with envious care?
Or would it dirt you as you pass,
Less o'er the pavement than the grass!
Does Fleet-street's tumbling channel yield
A sweeter fragrance than the field?
In hollow pipes the water pent,
When struggling it has forc'd a vent,
And breaking overflows the ground,
And bubbles out with rumbling sound;

Would you those broken pipes esteem
Before the gurgling of a stream,
Which o'er the pebbles loves to stray,
And murmurs as it glides away?
Or is the stream through pipes convey'd
Or purer, or more cooling made,
Than that whose native gushing rill
Springs from the foot of yonder hill?

Yet even you, who cry it down,
Affect a *country* life in *town*;
And every city eye admires
The labour'd mock retreat of Tyers;
Where pasteboard obelisk supplies
A vista to the curious eyes,
And gazing fools are taken in
By falls of water made of *tin*.
Hence you remove the scene, and make
The beauties of St. James's Park;
And ask me "if we have in Bucks
So fine a pond for royal ducks;
Here let my corner-stone be laid,
This spot commands the whole parade."

All, all in vain; you may deile
Her beauteous image for awhile:
But dig, prune, plant, do what you will,
Pure Nature will be Nature still.
She'll still maintain the victor's part,
And break through all the pride of art.

I grant our country wits are bound,
And not indeed the most profound;
They might, perhaps, true awkward Cymons,
Take Bristol stones for real di'monds;
And pedlars may beguile the fair
With India goods from Spital-square.
These may be cheated of their pence,
And yet preserve their innocence.

But who can teach your London youth
The lines of falsehood and of truth,
Where giddy passions love to rise,
And throw a mist before our eyes?
This touches home; an error here
Brings certain ruin and despair:
For what physician e'er could find
A cure for evils in the mind?

Hear then, O hear, a friend's petition!
Climb not the ladder of ambition;
For few e'er gain the topmost round,
But what are hurried to the ground.
And fewer yet can boldly face
The shock of such a dire disgrace.

Is your mind struck with ought that's vain?
Discharge it, though against the grain.
Under a cottage made of thatch,
Where Care but seldom lifts the latch;
Add, if you will, some tender wife,
To smoothe the rugged paths of life.
You'll run the race with greater ease
Than lords and their appendages;

For such are all the race of snails,
Who creep adherent to their tails.

'Tis said from off the common mead
The warrior stag expell'd the steed,
Who soon the help of man implor'd,
And own'd the Biped for his lord.
The stag submits, but triumphs yet
To see his victor champ the bit.

Thus then I argue, true I am in
A state that keeps me free from famine.
But if the fears of famine urge,
Can I endure a sharper scourge?
Give me but liberty—take you
The richest mines in all Peru.
O grant me, Heaven! a middle state,
Neither too humble, nor too great.
More than enough for Nature's ends,
With something left to treat my friends,
Contented with my own condition,
I'd wish my enemy ambition.

And spare me not if e'er I preach
A doctrine which I cannot reach.
If I collect a greater store
Than nature wants, and covet more;
Sir Mammon knows no middling way,
He must command, or must obey.
But 'mongst all sages 'tis agreed,
He never ought to take the lead.

Joyous at heart, unvex'd with care,
Beside the Vicar's easy chair;
This I indite—his fumigation
Serves to assist my meditation.
We want but you, and would not fail
To crack the other mug of ale.

S O N N E T

Written during a long voyage at sea.

By THOMAS WARWICK, LL. B.

THREE moons are pals'd, and quickly to
decline

The fourth suspends her middle lamp in heaven,
Since stay'd by calms, by countering tempests
driven,

I cease to view the female form divine;
For this, my chief delief, I most repine,
Though many a dying groan my heart have riven,
And many a corse devoted to the brine
The dread alarm to fellow-victims given.
Him too, that bending o'er the vessel's side,
With pensive eye surveys the rippling tide,
If mark'd as once fond passion's future prey—
May distant love lament his early doom!
The cot my winding-sheet, the wave my tomb,
The passing gale my monumental lay!

SONNET, written at BATH.

By THOMAS WARWICK, LL. B.

THE winding grace of Avon's fairy tide,
Her cliffs abrupt, and meads of lively green,
Her villas glittering from the mountain-side,
And tufted bowers, and garden slopes between;
Nor these, nor yon gay domes, with rapture ey'd,
When health and pleasure crown'd y carelefs scene,
Can gild this bosom's dark and dreary void,
While sickness dims Amanda's alter'd mien:
Yet flatters hope, or from that halcyon brow,
Where shines the soul superior, and serene,

The scatter'd shades of pain and languor fly:
Else o'er those eyes the veil of fancy throw,
The form of anguish for a while to screen,
And cheat the friend with visionary joy.

EPIGRAM from the FRENCH.

By Mr. HOLCROFT.

BY wicked man and stupid laws,
This very day I lost my cause;
This very day my all is gone,
To satisfy a reckless dun;
To day I've found—unheard of guilt!
My mistress is an errant jilt:
Oh, what a happy day 'twill prove!
I'm out of debt, and law, and love!

TO HENRY COLLINGWOOD SELBY, ESQ.

FROM these Penates, which true friends of late
(Not one a bishop) met to consecrate,
Through thy life's tenour may be given to flow
Pleasures as durable as man can know!
May peace this ground salute with downy wing;
Round this gay spot may Joy her chaplets fling;
Here may our souls the rosy god of wine
Ne'er madden, nor oppress, but oft refine;
Here oft may Cupid, from his purple plumes,
Shake all his passion with his rich perfumes!

And may the souls of that convivial day
Be long recorded by my zealous lay!
RUNDELL, a favourite guest at Comus' court,
Who sense and humour blends with social sport;
And in your annals long unfaded shine
The good, gay, friendly brothers from the Tyne;
Of steady worth one born the palm to share,
One, by bold sallies, to subdue the fair:
DUNBAR, whose page gives force to virtue's aim,
A Scottish phoenix, fired with freedom's flame:
FIELD, who, by Fortune's caprice ne'er de-
press'd,

Meets her worst frowns with a determined breast;
Whom in the spring of life the poet knew,
When fancy still enjoyed some brilliant view;
Long ere adversity's black storms arose;
Long ere my genius had procur'd me foes,

Oh! thou, whose ear with pleasure hears my
strains,

Whose heart participates my joys and pains!
Like a mere vain, and verifying elf,
Let me refer yet longer to myself:
In Twickenham's vicinage, oh! let me turn
An ardent look to Pope's funereal urn!
Shall I forget, on thy convivial day,
How inspiration dignified my way!—

The fane of Twickenham ope'd; thy poet found
The strong effects of consecrated ground:
Now warmth, now chillness thro' my vitals crept;
My heart's pulsation paused, and now it leap'd:
The spot was shown me where his ashes lie;
I view'd the grave with reverential eye:
The aisle seemed jealous for the mighty dead,
And bade his humble votary softly tread:
My mind's impressions met my listening ear;
And echo said—"The God of Pope is here."
Ye bards, how great Heaven's intellectual plan
Was shown, in forming our stupendous man!
His image rais'd me far from earth; at once
I pitied Warton; and each impious dunce;

The

The church I left, with just ideas stored;
Admired the poet, but the God adored.

PERCIVAL STOCKDALE.

Twickenham Common, July 4, 1784.

SONNET, from PETRARCH.

By Miss SMITH, of Bignor Hall.

LOOSE to the wind her golden tresses stream'd,
And form'd bright waves with amorous zephyrs' sighs;

And, tho' averted now, her charming eyes
Then with warm love and melting pity beam'd.
Was I deceiv'd?—Ah! surely, nymph divine,

That fine suffusion on thy cheek was love;
What wonder then those glowing tints should move,
Should fire this heart, this tender heart of mine!

Thy soft melodious voice, thy air, thy shape,
Were of a goddess, not a mortal maid;
But though thy charms, thy heavenly charms
Should fade,

My heart, my tender heart, could not escape;
Nor cure for me in time or change be found;
The shaft extracted does not cure the wound.

ODE on the birth of the PRINCE of WALES,
August 12, 1762.

By WILLIAM HAYLEY, Esq.*

NO bard, from horrid fields of war,
Now waits the haughty conqueror's car;
Nor in a lofty-sounding strain
Paints victory's exulting train;

That train! where pomp and state preside,
With every honour, every grace:

Yet still, to check the victor's pride,
Grief and compassion steal a place,

Spite of the banners waving round,
Spite of the clarion's animating sound

The wretched parent's starting tear,
The orphan's cry,

The widow's sigh,
Molest his sight, and grate his ear.

But, oh! to thee with humblest thanks we bend,
Britain's genius, Britain's friend!

'Twas not enough to place her name
First on the glittering rolls of fame:

But looking with a gracious eye
Onward to posterity,

Thou, thou hast rais'd another George, to be
The future prop of Britain's liberty.

II.

Hail, royal infant! at thy birth
Though not a star his course forsook,

Nor sun grew pale, nor frightened earth
To her remotest confines shook;

(Such wonders as of old

High deeds to come, and dread exploits foretold)
Yet, happier omen! every English heart

Claims in thy parent's joy an equal part;
Behold the love thy father's merit won

Extended to his infant son.

O! mayst thou like that father prove!
With equal virtues, equal love

Thy people's love secure;
Which, like the sun upon the opening flow'r,

Or the mild fall of heavenly dews

Will o'er thy rising reign new life diffuse.

For time will come, when Britain's state
Shall on thy patriot care depend:
When thou, entrusted with her fate,
With arts shall bless her, and with arms defend.

III.

And lo! to magic fancy's eye
Celestial forms appear,
Paying to thine infancy

Honour mix'd with love and fear

First splendid Commerce, richly dress'd
In a spreading, broider'd vest,

Spangled with variety:

Next, washing from her crimson hands

The blood of slaughter'd millions, Victory stands

Then, gay as spring, and light as air,

With garment loose and flowing hair,

Our native nymph, sweet Liberty.

And last, in purple robes that graceful flow,

Void of presumption, void of fear,

Nor vainly light, nor rigidly severe,

With eyes benign, that all around dispense

Sweet smiling hope, and mild benevolence,

Religion moves majestically slow.

Their rising hopes in thee they all confess,

And prophesy thy future happiness:

Singing, as they round thee throng,

This their universal song:

"Rise, thou prince! to whom we bend,

Rise, our guardian, and our friend:

To judgement rise, and ripen years,

Free from danger, free from cares.

Heaven shall soon thy mind inspire

With all the virtues of thy sire.

Thou shalt fill his awful place

With equal dignity and grace;

Tyrants ambitious views oppose,

And triumph o'er thy country's foes.

Plenty shall around thee smile,

And Peace make this her favorite isle.

Rise, and while on earth receive

Every blessing earth can give:

Rise, on whom we all depend,

Rise, our guardian, and our friend."

The FIRST of MAY.

The words by the Right Hon. Lady CRAVEN.

The music by WILLIAM BECKFORD, Esq.

COLIN met Sylvia on the green

Once on the charming first of May

And shepherds ne'er tell false I ween,

Yet 'twas by chance the shepherds say.

Colin he bow'd and blush'd, then said,

Will you, sweet maid, this first of May

Begin the dance by Colin led,

To make this quite his holiday?

Sylvia replied, I ne'er from home

Yet ventur'd, till this first of May;

It is not fit for maids to roam,

And make a shepherd's holiday.

It is most fit, replied the youth,

That Sylvia should this first of May

By me be taught that love and truth

Can make of life a holiday.

THE

* This ode was written by the justly celebrated Mr. Hayley, during his residence at the university, and is preserved in the Cambridge verses, presented to his Majesty on the birth of the Prince of Wales.

THE MISCELLANY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

I Have been lately favoured by a gentleman of Shrewsbury with a sight of an original letter from Oliver Cromwell—I was permitted to copy it, and if you think it worthy of a place in your work, it is at your service. I have adhered scrupulously to the spelling, without using one abbreviation which is not in the original. The hand-writing corresponds with that of the letter preserved in Hungerford Farley Castle, near Bath, and the signature agrees in character with that at the foot of the warrant for the execution of the King, only *there* he signs O. Cromwell, but *here* Oliuer at length.

The seal is perfect, and has six quarterings, but the blazoning is not distinguished,



1. A lion rampant. 2. (I think) Three spear heads, beneath them a crescent. 3. A chevron between three fleurs de lys. 4. Three chevrons. 5. A lion rampant. 6. A chevron charged with a mullet-crest, a demi-lion rampant holding in his paws a fleur de lys.

Supercription—For my noble friend Thomas Knevett (mis-spelled for Knyvett) Esqr att his house att Ashwell Thorpe Norfolk, theise.

SIR,

I ca'nnott prætend to any I'terest

in you for any thinge I have donn, nor alke any fauor for any seruice I may doe you. but because I am conscious to my selfe of a readinesse to serue any Gentleman in all possible ciuillities, I am bold to bee beforehand with you to alke your fauor on the behalfe of your honest poore neighbours of Hapton, whoe as I am informed are in some trouble, and are like to bee putt to more by one Robert Browne your tenant, whoe not well pleased with the way of those men, seekes their disquiett all hee may. Truly nothinge moues mee to desier this more then the pittie I beare them in respect to their honesties, and the trouble I heere they are like to suffer for their consciences, and howeuer the world interprets itt, I am not ashamed to sollicit for such as are any where under a pressure of this kinde, doeing heerin as I would be done by. Sr this is a quarrelsome age, and the anger seems to mee to bee the worse where the ground is thinges of *difference in** opinion, wch to cure, to hurt men in their names, persons, or estates, will not bee found an apt remedie. Sr it will not repent you to protect those poore men of Hapton from injurie and oppression, wch that you would is the effect of this letter. Sr you will not want the grateful acknowledgement, nor utmost endeauors of requitall from your most humble seruant,

OLIUER CROMWELL.

1646, July 27, London.

FOR THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

GRATITUDE. A FRAGMENT.

ADDRESSED TO A LADY.

DR, Young tells us somewhere that the peculiar stress laid upon the micle of "chewing the cud," under the economy of Moses, is a symbol of something higher. He carries on the

analogy in the spirit of his *quaint* ingenuity, and shews, in a variety of instances, how completely it bears a reference to the true Christian, whose mind was formed for *ruminating* (which word

* The words "difference in" are crossed over with the pen.

word by the bye is *literally* the very thing we are speaking of) on divine and spiritual subjects. I am not much attached to fanciful and allegorical interpretations of Scripture, knowing that this itch or humour hath been the very foundation of all that nonsense and enthusiasm which hath prevailed amongst us. Yet, as I was led into this track, and imagination seemed pleased with it, I thought I could improve on the good Doctor, and carry on the allusion a little farther.—

How strange, how unnatural some of our associations seem to be!—I say *seem*, because they may have a real connection, and insensibly grow out of a natural seed, though the root and the branches may be at such a very great distance as to appear to have no connection at all. I was obliged to make this remark, because *yourself*, my dear friend, really came into the train of those reflections which were excited by the single circumstance I have mentioned above.

Now, why should I be like the beast that chews the cud, when I think of you?—Because I feast anew upon your goodness. Fancy (dear power!) recurs to the banquet of reason, and the full flow of benevolence and friendship,

(sweeter than the nectar of the gods!) and retastes their pleasures. Gratitude gives scope to the subject—it grows upon the mind—and past favours, like roses in an alembick, distil their sweets, and the very essence is extracted.

As the beast under the law was deemed unfit for the *altar* of the Deity that did not possess this quality of chewing the cud, and was ranked in the catalogue of the *unclean*, so the man whose heart is not as ready to reflect as his hand is to receive—on whose hard and unfeeling soul the blessings and smiles of benevolence make no more impression than oil on a flint—is judged unworthy of an access to that hallowed temple which virtue hath consecrated to herself, and where the amiable graces have directed that altar, which admits no sacrifice but what love and gratitude unite to sanctify.

Thus, I have moralized what Dr. Young spiritualized; for I think the subject as applicable to humanity as divinity; and am certain that the man who never *ruminated* on the favours bestowed on him by a friend may chew the cud on grace and godliness all his days, and find it as barren and sapless as Hudibras's Hebrew roots.

L. K.

FOR THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

A SKETCH OF THE ATHENIAN GOVERNMENT.

THE Athenians, like other nations, consisted originally of several uncivilized tribes, without any regular government or system of laws. Some of these tribes were foreigners; and the rest, who stiled themselves Antiochthones, were natives of Attica. As they inhabited the same country, were employed in similar occupations, and were alike exposed to the insults and ravages of a common invader, they formed alliances with one another, and were soon united in the same society. We have an instance of this sort of confederacy among the Iroquois, or Five Nations, in North America. The tribe of Cecrops, which came from Egypt about 1500 years before the commencement of the

Christian era was the most numerous; and Cecrops himself, eminent for strength and personal bravery, became the leader and sovereign of the whole nation. The power of the king in these early periods was very limited, extending only to conduct his subjects in war, and preside in their assemblies in the time of peace. He was never permitted to institute laws, or to enter into public resolutions without the concurrence or advice of the wise men of the nation. In the beginnings of society age and experience are the only sources of wisdom and knowledge. Accordingly, a council, afterwards named the court of the Areopagi, was formed by the old men of the state, and all public business was submitted to

to their judgement and decision. The members of this assembly were not restricted to any precise number, for an obvious reason—because the number of old men must have been continually changing. The judicial power is commonly exerted before the legislative, because men in rude ages are more attentive to correct and rectify present disorders and abuses, than to extend their views to future emergencies, and enact regulations whose influence may be durable and extensive. Add to this, that when property is fluctuating, and the rights of mankind inaccurately defined, murder and treason are almost the only crimes that fall under the cognizance of the public, and for which punishments are formally and judicially inflicted. For these reasons, the first decisions of the areopagi that we find recorded in history, are sentences pronounced against those who were convicted of having taken away the life of a fellow citizen. We never hear of this assembly till the reign of Cecrops, and his successor Cranaus; a circumstance which hath induced some writers to attribute its institution to one or other of these princes. It is probable, however, that it commenced at an earlier period; and that its origin was not any formal premeditated establishment, but like the assembly of chiefs among the antient Germans, resulted from the natural condition of an uncivilized people.

The soil of Attica was barren, and the country maritime. The first inhabitants, therefore, were soon addicted to piracy, and were exposed, in their turn, to the depredations and inroads of their neighbours. This situation determined them to fortify some strong hold or place of defence, to which they might retire in case of danger; and in which they might leave their wives and children, when they went out upon any expedition. The residence of the prince would be chosen for this purpose, in preference to any other situation, and accordingly Cecropia was the original name of Athens. During the uncivilized state of mankind no infamy is annexed to the profession and practice of piracy: and the

early history of the Græcian state is full of the piratical enterprizes and exploits of their princes. Pirates are necessarily engaged in a state of perpetual warfare; either in attacking the possessions of others, or in defending their own. In time of war, however, it is requisite for the welfare of the whole, that the orders of the chieftain be punctually obeyed. He has also many opportunities in the course of different enterprizes of exhibiting feats of valour and bodily strength, the chief qualities that command the respect and obedience of rude ages; and of consequence we find many of the princes who succeeded Cecrops invested with considerable authority. It contributed not a little to increase the power of the kings, that the Athenians, addicted to piracy, and ignorant of arts, were assembled in the same city; for thus the power and influence of inferior leaders decayed, and the people naturally transferred their veneration and obedience to the sovereign. We shall see, however, by what follows, that when piracy was discontinued, and arts introduced, the very same cause receiving a different direction, produced a different effect.

The transition from piracy to barter, which is the first and simplest form of commerce, is easy and natural. When cities became numerous and well fortified, the success of piratical adventures became more precarious; and men preferred a livelihood obtained and enjoyed with security, to possessions earned with difficulty, and preserved with danger. Hence they began to cultivate arts, and exchange their superfluities for those of their neighbours. In this manner the figs, oil, and honey of Attica were bartered for the corns of Sicily and the wines of Chios. But the government of a small state, where most of the inhabitants dwell in the same city, gradually verges towards a democracy. Men employed in tillage or piracy are generally more dependent upon their rulers and chieftains than manufacturers. The latter perform the precise business they undertake, they receive the price of their labour, and think themselves under no

further necessity of complying with the will and commands of a superior. We may likewise observe, that when men are accustomed to live together in the same city or community, their sense of injury is quickened by mutual sympathy or complaint, and they are enabled to resist the oppressions of their rulers, by imparting mutual assistance. It is among this order of men, generally despised in military and feudal governments, that the principles of liberty are cultivated and brought to perfection. When arts and commerce were introduced and encouraged at Athens, the power of the sovereign was gradually weakened, and after the death of Codrus, who is celebrated for having devoted his life to the service of his country, the regal power was entirely discontinued. The chief powers of the government were centured in the body of the people. The authority of the Areopagi was likewise diminished, and their business branched out into inferior courts. Two Archons were substituted in place of kings, who were appointed to command the armies, preside in the public assemblies, and conduct religious ceremonies, and who were accountable to the people for a proper discharge of their duty. The term of their government was afterwards extended to two years, and their number increased to nine. The institutions of Solon, by moderating the licentiousness of the democracy, and

by imposing some restraint on the violence and fickleness of the populace, tended to establish the independence of his countrymen, and render their privileges lasting. He restored considerable influence and authority to the Areopagi, whose decisions, famous for equity and justice, procured them universal respect; and formed a senate consisting of 400 citizens, by whom every new regulation was properly modelled and digested before it was proposed to the people. These are the outlines of the democracy that subsisted at Athens, with little interruption or variation, till the end of the Peloponnesian war. During its continuance the glory of the Athenians shone with unrivalled splendour. The genuine effects of freedom appeared manifest; for every virtue was cultivated, every power of the mind exerted, and every faculty improved. Endowed by nature with extreme sensibility, susceptible of every passion, elegant in all their desires, restless, active, enamoured of glory, impatient of controul, and blessed with freedom, the Athenians have left posterity proofs of the sublimest genius, and patterns of the most disinterested virtue. For it is not alone that they produced an Aristides or an Euripides, that they have been so universally celebrated; it is, that they were capable of discerning their merit, and of being governed by their precepts and example.

FOR THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

MR. EDITOR,

I Observed in one of your former numbers a story in verse about a miser; I have now sent you a prose translation of the original from the German.

I am, Sir, your's, &c.

Clarges-street, Aug. 1, 1784.

X. Q.

A Miser died of want in the midst of an immense treasure, and carried nothing with him to the grave, but one single penny*, which too his relations begrudged him: his shade arrived on the banks of *Styx*, at the very time when Charon was exacting his usual fare of the ghosts that came to

be waisted over, and driving back with his oar such as had not wherewithal to pay their passage. The miser, fond of his poor penny, could not bear the thoughts of parting with it, but resolved to cheat the ferryman; and plunging into the river before his eyes, nimbly cut the waves, and swam over to

* It was a custom with the ancients to put a penny in the mouth of their dead, to pay their passage to hell.

to the other side. *Cerberus**, affrighted at his appearance, barked thrice, and immediately at the noise the Furies rushing out, apprehended the intruding shade. They dragged him before *Minos*†. The case being new, he was a long time weighing in his mind the nature of the crime, and what punishment he should inflict. "Does (says he) this miserable wretch deserve the torments which *Tantalus*‡ endures, or those of *Ixion*§? Shall I send him in

the place of *Prometheus*||, or to help *Sisyphus***? or is it better that I command him to do the labour of the daughters-in-law of *Egyptus*††, that detested crew, who lose both their labour and their water?—No (says *Minos*) he must be punished more: these torments are not severe enough for him.—Open the passage for him immediately, and turn him back into the world, to behold what use his heirs are making of his estate."

FOR THE LONDON MAGAZINE.
PHILOSOPHICAL ALLEVIATION OF THE FRENCH NAVAL LOSS
DURING THE LATE WAR.

We should put the best face we can on misfortunes. ANON.

"**V**OUS avez bien perdu des *Navires de Roi, cette Guerre*," says a gentleman to a *Chevalier de l'ordre de Saint Louis*.—"Ma foi, oui," replied he, with an air *tout à fait content*, "*Mais il faut s'en consoler, Dieu merci, il n'est pas pis*." This *sang froid* I attributed to the natural *philosophe* of his country, and his apparent contented resignation to the *toujours gai* which the natives endeavour to preserve, upon even the most serious occasions; and in that, I must confess, they, in my opinion, merit our imitation. If an unexpected misfortune attends an Englishman, he (in general) gives himself up to despair—thinks his case peculiarly hard—that he is the most unfortunate dog breathing—never reflecting how light they are in comparison to what might have happened, or once thanking his creator for not having afflicted him with more severity, which one considerate moment would convince him might have been the case, while on the other hand, the Frenchman thinks with Pope, "Whatever is, is right," and thanks his God it is no worse. I have not a doubt the *chevalier*, whose reply occasioned this intrusion upon

your miscellany, if the conversation had continued, would have been found disposed to throw *quelque petite consolation* upon every event of the late war which terminated to the disadvantage of *son pay*. With respect to their *navires de Roi*, they no doubt suffered considerably, and losing two or three and twenty ships of the line, and about forty frigates, exclusive of many smaller vessels, sounds truly distressing, when uttered by an Englishman; but let us consider this loss of theirs, à-la-mode d'un *François même*. I cannot retain the rotation in which they were captured, I shall bring forward as many as I remember, therefore, just as they launch into my recollection. I pass over small vessels, and those which were taken *armée en flutte*, as they were too numerous for one twentieth part of their names to float in my brains—**L'HECTOR* and **LE CESAR*—with respect to the first, a bully, *il faut avouer*, will never do against an Englishman; as to the next, modern *Cesars* are not like the ancient; it is not now, "*Veni, vidi, vici*;" this did not command success 'tis true, but it did more, it studied to deserve it—*à l'égard*

S 2

to

* A dog with three heads, the centry of hell.

† He was placed in the middle of a river, and though parched up with thirst, could not get a drop of the water that surrounded him.

‡ He was condemned to turn for ever on a wheel.

§ He was chained to a rock, where a vulture preyed continually on his liver, which grew as fast as it was eat.

|| He was chained to a

rolled a stone up the side of a mountain, which, when near the top, continually ran back upon him.

** He

†† These having killed their husbands on the wedding night, were condemned to fill with water a

vessel pierced full of holes.

to **LE GLORIEUX*, lost at the same time, it was *tout naturel*, to be deprived of the glory by a defeat; and as about this period **LE MONARQUE* was lost in Brest harbour, and **LA COURONNE* blown up in the West-Indies, it was not at all uncharacteristic, that British tars, again possessing their old **AR-DENT* valour, and hearing the fate of the monarch and crown of France, should take possession of **LA VILLE DE PARIS*.—I would now ask how it could be expected that *LE LION* and *L'UNICORN*, who have ever professedly been the supporters of the British arms, should refuse adhering to them? Is it at all surprising that an English WARWICK, who slew the dragon of Wantley for a woman, should seize upon *LA SOPHIE*, or that having stopped *L'AIGLE* in her flight, would for a moment hesitate, or fail succeeding against *LA MAGICIENNE*? Might not the consequences have been worse, had *The PRINCE GEORGE attacked *LA NYMPHE* instead of *FLORA*? (He naturally could have done more execution.) Or if HOOD had taken **LE JASON* before the golden fleece was landed at Martinique? The force of EXPERIMENT against the weak generally succeeds, should we then be surprised *LA DANAE* was sacrificed to one. The fire of PROSERPINE made *L'ALCMENE* submit, for this was truly hellish fire, and the tender Alcmena could not stand it; but it is evident English fire is superior to even that, for † *L'ORPHEE*, who voluntarily endured the heat of hell, submitted to one on the coast of Africa he thought warmer. *LE MONSIEUR* *avoit trop de politesse* (for *politesse*, the reader may, if he pleases, read *good sense*) to refuse accompanying an acquaintance he had formed home; and HOOD's FLEET, to return the compliment, could not think of parting with *L'AMIABLE* friend of his, who fell in their way: now, whether the reader uses the word "*politesse*" or "*good sense*," as he will certainly admit a man cannot have too much of either, it is to be hoped he will view this loss in its just light. It was *tres mal fait* to put *LA CON-*

CORDE between the fleets, and it was natural, as the English began the action that morning, for them to put Concord out of the way, which, *pour dire la verité*, they did in more senses than one. It was the capriciousness of *LA CAPRICIEUSE*, and the audacity of *L'AUDACIEUSE*, when they went to reconnoitre HARDY's FLEET, made them meet the reception that *L'AVANTURE*, from its rashness, and *L'ACTIVE*, from its inactivity, did in ARBUTHNOT's. **LE SOLITAIRE* was cruising in the West-Indies *tout en solitaire*, when a RUBY or an Englishman, with the true lustre of British polish, insisted on his company into port; "Society is the glory of life." If *LA PRUDENTE* was so imprudent as to venture too near the British fleet, it must be allowed some mitigation, and consequently consolation, that *LA PALLAS* and *LA MINERVE* were in the same predicament. After **LE COMPTE D'ARTOIS*, *LE COMPTE D'ARTOIS*, and *LES ETATS D'ARTOIS* *même*, had surrendered to the English, *sût il étonnant* that *LE FAYETTE*, *LE NECKAR*, *LE SARTINE*, and *LE FRANKLIN*, all became proselytes to the English, particularly when we know *L'AMERICAIN* joined GRAVES's FLEET off New-York, and *L'ALLEMANDE* BYRON's off St. Eustatius. **LE PEGASE* was too formidably beset (as every one knows it often is) to effect its flight, but if only authors had mounted this Pegasus, I question if it would not have sooner reached Mount Parnassus, than got in sight of Mount Edgumbe. **LE PROTHEE* did all it could; not being able to *change* its situation, by strength of English **RESOLUTION* it *changed* its course; "he did his best, the best can do no more." *LA BELLE POULE* flew with *The VICTORY, and *L'OISEAU* joined APOLLO; I do not know whether it was a *singing* one or not, but it was certainly a *sinking* one, his Godship had made it squeak so immoderately—I must confess I do not think this *coalition* of either *La Belle Poule* or *L'Oiseau* so unnatural. Although the French lost **LE BOURGOGNE* in the West-Indies, *il est bien certain*

certains qu'ils ont attrapée Le Bourgoyne, dans l'Amerique. As to **LE NORTHUMBERLAND*, *il y a là de qui se consoler*; here the chevalier might justly exclaim, "*Dieu merci, il n'est pas pis.*" Northumberland, reader, is but a county, it might have been a colony; the loss would then have been greater, and what, *Oh perte de diable!* if it had been thirteen of them? **L'UNION* of that country was lost going to the East-Indies, did we not lose *union* at home, in endeavouring to send ——— there? And if they lost **L'ORIENT* and *LE RENARD*, are there not many of my countrymen who would have had no objection to have lost a *North* with their *East*, and a *Fox* with their *Renard*? As Hercules ever was *un amateur des filles*, it is not at all surprizing that *L'HERCULE*, who threw his club aside to assist Omphale, should not oppose the open arms of **ELIZABETH*, but I must allow myself rather astonished, that *L'AMAZON* should submit to an old Spanish †*MARGARETTA*. They were once near a temporary triumph, or, as the old proverb says, giving us a Rowland for our Oliver, but while victory was hovering round, **LE ROWLAND* blew up, and the shock cleared away the mist of doubt; but this *might* have happened to all the ships in the French fleet—it was well it was no worse—it is philosophy, of two evils to chuse the least, and hence **LE MAGNIFIQUE* of his most Christian Majesty's fleet was burnt, rather than be let fall into our hands. It was most certainly charity (if it was only to themselves) to bestow †*LE ZEPHIR aux Anglois*, in the sultry latitudes of the West-Indies; and who will dispute French philanthropy, when they are assured, as they were in the public gazette extraordinary, that on the *RAINBOW* appearing in the channel, and which they thought portended

some evil, knowing the influenza which then raged in England, the French, very compassionately (*à leur même cependant*) gave up their pretensions à *L'HEBE*—but we *diminished* the enemy's fleet so fast, that in stating this *consolatory* view of it, I fear I have also been *exhausting* the patience of my readers. I shall, therefore, briefly draw my conclusions, and finish a letter which must have been before this considered *tout à fait ennuyant*. In the first place, it is evident from this revival, though I have omitted some few no doubt, that the observation with which I commenced this letter is perfectly true, and that as they have lost we have consequently gained a great number of ships during the late war; this perhaps the reader will critically remark is a very shrewd observation, that what one loses, when two play, the other gains, but I was determined, my courteous friend, you should not dismiss this letter with declaring it did not afford one pleasing reflection, if you are a Briton it does; as to its moral, the *Bourbonite* anticipated it. To render misfortunes less burthensome, we should put them in the most favourable light, but even in the most unfavourable, if we are guided by reason, we shall all of us, I am sure, admit with the Gaul, "*On doit s'en consoler, et rendre grâce à Dieu qu'il n'est pas pis.*" Nay, the reader himself, if he discovers the smallest trace of humour, or has derived the least entertainment from the perusal of this sketch, will afford in himself a proof of this remark, and though he may damn the piece for its length, he will, most probably, feel the good-natured consolation resulting from a reflection that it might have been worse, and that consolation, believe me, is to a rational mind not a trifling one.

THOMAS R———N.
Bow-lane, 18th July, 1784.

† This ship was taken from the Spaniards, and its name is usually applied by seamen to the *filles de joie* in Spain.

The names in Italic capitals are the French prizes. Those in Roman capitals, the captors where recollected, and all, whether French or English ships, marked with an asterick were of the line, the rest were all frigates of 28 guns, and upwards, except those marked †, which were of 24, and it is to be observed, that where allusions are made to particular places, they are identically those in which the captures were made or losses sustained by fire, blowing up, &c.

FOR THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

THE process of the CANONIZATION OF SAINTS in the Romish church is little known to the Protestants. It is a matter of more serious account, and attended with greater difficulties, than most persons are apprehensive of. It may be amusing to see the various steps that are pursued in it, before the great object is brought to its final completion, as delineated by no less a person than the late Pope Benedict XIV. The original account

is indeed very elaborate; but the principal parts of it that are of essential moment have been detailed by BISHOP HAY, the present Superintendant of the Roman Catholic church in Scotland:—a man, who hath at least one virtue, and that is the virtue of FORTITUDE; for when he heard of the riots in Edinburgh on account of the Popish bill, he travelled thither from London, *express*, to share in the fate of his flock.

ON THE CANONIZATION OF SAINTS.

BY GEORGE HAY, THE POPISH BISHOP OF SCOTLAND.

WHEN any holy servant of God dies in the odour of sanctity, whose virtuous and holy life gives a well-grounded hope to those who knew it, that his soul is received into eternal glory, the faithful are not hindered from having recourse in private to his intercession, and of asking benefits from Almighty God through the help of his prayers. If these favours be not granted, and no further signs of his being with God be manifested, this private devotion naturally decays, and with time vanishes entirely. But if Almighty God shall be pleased to grant the favours demanded, and even to work miracles at the invocation of his holy servant, these being published among the faithful, increase the reputation of his sanctity, and give greater and greater encouragement to others to have recourse to his intercession, in hopes of receiving the like blessings from God through his means. When this happens to be the case, things are allowed to go on without any judicial cognizance being taken about them for some time. Experience shows how easily the bulk of mankind, especially the unlearned, allow themselves to be surprised by any thing that strongly affects them; the common opinion of the sanctity of the person deceased, if followed by a report, whether true or false, of any miracles wrought by his means, cannot fail at first to make a deep impression on the minds of the vulgar;

but if the foundation be false, the superstructure will soon fall to the ground; a little time must be given, and some allowance must be made to these first transports of devotion; error cannot always continue to impose; and imposture sooner or later must be discovered. But if the reputation of the person's sanctity increases; if the fame of supernatural events wrought by his intercession continues; if, instead of diminishing, these things make greater and greater progress, and gain daily greater credit in the minds of men; then, from this constant and increasing public voice in his favours, there arises a well-grounded motive for making a more particular enquiry into the nature and truth of these things which are alledged; if, therefore, the state, or any religious order, or any particular person or persons, who may have been connected with the deceased, shall think proper, upon this public renown, to interest themselves in having his cause tried at the supreme tribunal, in order to his canonization, their first application must be to the diocesan bishop, to whom it belongs in full right to take a judicial cognizance in the first instance of the public renown in the saint's favours, both as to his holy life and miracles; and this first judgement is so indispensably required, that the court of Rome will not admit any cause of this kind to a hearing till this first step be taken, and the acts of this judicial

dicial inquiry of the bishop be fully proved before them, with all the formalities prescribed to be observed by him in making it. Now, these formalities are ten in number, and are as follow:

1. To avoid all precipitation (as I observed above) the public renown of the sanctity and miracles of the deceased must have existed for some considerable time, before the bishop be allowed to begin his proceedings of inquiring about them.
2. The bishop himself must preside, if possible, at all the steps of the process; and if, through necessity, he be obliged to substitute any of his inferior clergy in his place, this judge must have a doctor in divinity, and a licenciate in canon law, for his assistance.
3. He who takes the depositions of the witnesses must counter-sign every article along with the witnesses themselves who subscribe them.
4. Each deponent must be asked a circumstantial relation of the facts he attests. It is not allowed to read over to the other witnesses what was deposed by the first, and cause it to be confirmed by their consent: but each one must be examined apart by himself, and their answers extended at full length to each interrogatory.
5. The notary, and the promoter of the cause, as well as the witnesses themselves, must all be put under oath to observe the most profound silence with regard to the questions put, or the answers given.
6. Information must be sent to the Pope of the whole procedure, and of the judgement of the bishop passed thereupon.
7. A clean copy of all the papers must be made out in proper form, and these, authenticated and well sealed, must be sent to the congregation of rites at Rome.
8. All the originals are preserved in the archives of the cathedral church of the diocese, in a proper chest, well sealed, and under different keys, which are deposited with different persons of rank and character.
9. Besides the witnesses presented to the bishop by those who solicit the cause, he must also examine as many others as he can get account of, who are capable of giving any proper information.
10. No extra-judicial acts or attestations

are allowed to be inserted among the authentic writings of the process. Now, who does not see in all this procedure the utmost care and diligence used to prevent all imposition, and come to a distinct and certain knowledge of the truth?

The particular examination of each witness separately, the ignorance each one is in of the questions put to the others; the solemn oath all are obliged to take never to discover the subject of the questions put, or the answers given; the not being content with the witnesses presented by the solicitors of the cause, but the procuring as many others as can be got; the care to preserve the papers from all improper inspection; what are all these but the most efficacious steps to prevent collusion, either among the present witnesses, or in those who may be afterwards examined, and to procure from each the most exact information of what he knows, according as it really exists in his mind? One would be apt to think, that a miracle proved by this judgement alone might justly be deemed sufficient to gain all belief and credit from any reasonable unprejudiced person; and yet all this is but as it were the prelude to what follows after.

When the diocesan bishop has done his part, and from the evidence he has got in the above trial, has passed his sentence as to the miracles examined by him, an authentic copy of the whole process, well sealed, is sent to the congregation of rites at Rome, and there it must lie deposited with the notary of that congregation for ten years before the seals can be opened, or any further step be taken in the cause. During this period, however, several things are watchfully observed: 1st. If the public renown concerning the virtues and miracles of the saint continues in vigour and increases, or if it decays and fails. 2dly. If any serious accusations appear against him, any strong suspicions, any weighty doubts of his conduct. 3dly. If he had composed any writings during his life-time, these are most minutely scrutinized and examined, to see if any error, either with regard to faith or morals, appears in them;

them) and if any of these things turn out against him, the cause is dropped entirely, and buried in eternal oblivion. But if all these particulars are favourable, at the expiration of the ten years the cause is taken up again in the congregation of rites in this manner: The solicitors for the cause demand of this court that the proceedings of the diocesan bishop may be opened and examined. This is done with all formality; and if, upon examining these proceedings, it be found, that every thing was performed according to rule, then the Pope is applied to for a commission to authorize this congregation to proceed in the cause, which is granted accordingly, and by which the cause is taken entirely out of the hands of the diocesan, and every step that follows is done by authority of the sovereign pontiff. This congregation of rites is a tribunal at Rome, composed of a number of cardinals, who are the chief judges, and of judges of the second order, who are called consultors. The officers of this court are, 1. The promoter of the faith, or solicitor-general, who represents the public, and proposes every difficulty he can invent against the persons whose causes are tried in this court. 2. The secretary of the congregation. And, 3. The apostolic prothonotary, with several inferior officers, advocates, notaries, and the like; all which take a solemn oath of secrecy with regard to the matters treated before them in the cause of canonizations, while in dependence, that by this means nothing may transpire which could give the smallest occasion to those who solicit for the cause to take any undue measures for promoting it.

When, therefore, the cause is taken entirely into the hands of this court, the first step after this is to name three commissioners, authorized by the Pope, to take proper informations upon the spot, that is in the place itself where the miracles were portained, and where the faint's body is interred; these are generally three of the neighbouring bishops, of whom the ordinary of the diocese where the faint's body is, for the most part, makes one, and of these

three two make a quorum. Then the solicitors for the cause draw up in writing the articles to be examined by the commissioners, and class under different titles the several facts and miracles to be proved, which they judge the best founded, and the most proper for evidencing the sanctity of the deceased, and his glory in heaven.

All these preparatory writings are given in to be revised by the promoter of the faith, who from them draws up instructions for his substitute with the commissioners, who is called the vice-promoter, and these contain all the objections and difficulties he can invent against the facts and miracles proposed by the other party to be examined by the judges. All these papers, together with the commission to the judges, and the form of the oath to be taken by the court and witnesses, are carefully sealed up in one packet; and sent to the ordinary of the place, who having convened all the others concerned, the commission is opened and read; the oaths are taken, and the proper officers of the court appointed and sworn. A day is then fixed upon, and the witnesses called, and their depositions taken in the church, or some chapel or holy place, in order to inspire them with the greater respect, and the greater horror of perjury. The oath they take upon the holy gospels contains two parts; 1. That they will declare the whole truth they know, without concealing or disguising any part of it. And, 2. That they will not communicate to any one either the questions put to them, or the answers they give. After taking this oath, they are examined as to their quality, age, faith, learning, and then as to the several articles proposed by the solicitor of the cause, and on any other subject which the judges think proper.

At the end of every session the papers are all sealed and locked up till the next meeting: and when the whole information is taken, all the papers are authenticated by the names and seals of the judges and principal officers of the court; the originals deposited in the archives of the diocese; and clean copies of the whole, collected in

in presence of the judges themselves, and authenticated by all their seals and subscriptions, are sent to Rome by a courier express, who is also sworn to execute his commission with all fidelity.

Such is the procedure of this court in general; we shall now see more in detail the nature of the proof required by it in order to ascertain the facts examined. The general principle of the congregation of rites is, to treat these causes with the self-same vigour with which criminal causes are tried in civil courts, and that the facts be proved with the same exactness, and all proceedings carried on with the same severity as if done for the punishment of crimes. Suspected or inconclusive testimonies, such as would not be allowed as a ground for condemning a criminal, are for the same reasons, in this court, incapable of proving a miracle.

Hence the following conditions are absolutely required in the witnesses:

1. There must be at least two or three who speak unanimously upon the same fact and its circumstances. A solitary testimony proves nothing. Contradictory testimonies annul and destroy one another; and such as only differ from one another but about essential articles render one another mutually suspected. Those which re-unite in the same point may serve as a support or corroboration, but give no certain proof. This is only allowed when the same facts and circumstances are uniformly attested by at least two or three witnesses.
2. The witnesses must declare what they themselves saw with their own eyes, or heard with their own ears. Hearsay declarations, and testimonies at second hand, are never admitted in the proof of miracles.
3. The witnesses must be of a sufficient age, and have proper knowledge and discernment to distinguish the nature of the things they relate: they must be catholics of known probity, and give an account of their very motives for the testimony they give.
4. All the objections to their testimony which reason and the circumstances can furnish, either from their persons, qualities, or depositions, are proposed and

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urged by the vice-promoter of the faith; a full hearing to them is given by the court, and they must be all solved by the other party to the satisfaction of the judges.

When the acts and proceedings of the commissioners are sent to Rome, they are strictly examined by the congregation of rites, both as to their authenticity and validity, that is, if every form prescribed by law has been duly observed, and every prudent precaution taken to come at the truth; and if the congregation is satisfied as to this head, it proceeds to re-examine the whole cause; but fifty years must be elapsed from the death of the saint before these steps can be taken. This delay is ordered for the same reasons with those mentioned before, that nothing be done with precipitation, and to see if any new light may appear in the mean time, either for or against the cause; and when, after this period, the cause is resumed, and all the judicial acts and proceedings of the commissioners verified and approved, then some of the principal articles of that process are selected to be tried and examined with the utmost rigour by this congregation itself, in three extraordinary assemblies, which are held at proper intervals for that purpose; and with regard to miracles, the question proposed to be discussed concerning them is, Whether or not a competent number of true miracles has been sufficiently proved in the process made by the commissioners? And notwithstanding all the precautions that have been used before, one may say with truth, that it is only now in discussing this question that the trial of the reality of the miracles is made. To proceed with greater distinction, the question proposed is divided into two, each of which is examined separately. The first is, whether the actual existence of the miraculous facts produced in the process have been thoroughly proved before the commissioners? Secondly, Whether those facts be really supernatural and true miracles, the work of God and of good angels?

The discussion of the first of these brings on a review of the whole process,

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cess, wherein the proceedings of the commissioners, the witnesses, their qualifications, their depositions, and all the circumstances are canvassed; the promoter of the faith himself pleads every difficulty he can imagine against them; all which must be thoroughly solved by the solicitors for the cause; and if they fail in this, to the conviction of the judges, the miracle is rejected as not proved. If the existence of the facts be indubitable, then the court proceeds to examine the other question, Whether these facts, so proved, are supernatural and true miracles?

In examining this point, different classes of miracles are distinguished: some are of such a stupendous nature as evidently to surpass all created power, and show themselves at once to be the work of the Creator, and these are of the first order. Others less astonishing may, for aught we know, be within the power and abilities of those created intellectual beings whose knowledge and power far exceed our's; and these are of the second order. Others again are in substance natural events, which may be produced by the assistance of art; but from the concurrence of circumstances, and the manner in which they are performed, become truly mi-

raculous; and these are of the third order. Now, when any miracle of the first order is produced, and the fact undoubtedly proved, there needs no further discussion; it carries in its bosom the proofs of its divinity, and shows itself at first sight to be the immediate work of God; and in this view the raising a dead person to life is always considered.

Such (says Bishop Hay) is the procedure of the court of Rome in ascertaining the existence and continuation of miracles in these later ages; and by this rigorous process have been tried, approved, and published to the world vast numbers of glorious miracles performed by Almighty God at the interposition of his saints, down to these present days in which we live.

As a matter of historical speculation, or as a point of custom, which it is curious enough to examine into (for what enquirer would be ignorant of any thing?) the publication of this paper may be acceptable to our readers. As to the rest—and particularly the concluding inference, most readers of sense and understanding will be ready to exclaim—

Credat Judæus Apella: NON EGO.

R. S.

FOR THE LONDON MAGAZINE. DIALOGUE OF THE DEAD.

QUEEN ELIZABETH OF ENGLAND, AND THE DUKE D'ALENSON.

DUKE. **B**UT why did you amuse me so long with hopes of marrying you, when you had predetermined to come to no conclusion.

QUEEN. I deceived several others in the same manner. I was the Penelope of the age; you yourself, the Duke of Anjou your brother, the Archduke, and the King of Sweden, were all my suitors, in hopes of gaining a much more considerable island than that of *Ithaca*: I gave you all a handsome breathing for a long series of years, and at last made a joke of you all.

DUKE. Here are some shades in these regions who will not allow that you was a perfect copy of Penelope;

but no comparison can be drawn that will hold good in all points.

QUEEN. If you did not remain as stupid as you always were, and could but consider what you are talking about—

DUKE. That is really excellent. Now, pray, do assume a few serious airs on this occasion. Just thus did you always swagger about your modesty. Witness that large tract of ground on the American continent, to which you gave the name of Virginia. But this is nothing to our present purpose, let me a little into the motives for the mysterious conduct which you observed, and for all those matrimonial projects which ended in nothing; was it your father Henry the Eighth marrying six times

times which taught you not to marry at all, as the repeated inroads of Charles the Fifth taught Philip the Second never to stir out of Madrid?

QUEEN. I might, indeed, confine myself to the reason with which you have furnished me. In fact, my father spent his whole life in marrying and unmarried himself; in divorcing some of his wives, and in beheading others. But the real motive of my conduct was, that I found nothing was more agreeable than forming designs, making preparations, and executing—nothing at all. A thing obtained always sinks in value. The hopes of a war in imagination are never realised without considerable loss. For instance, you came over into England to marry me. There was nothing but balls, entertainments, and rejoicings; I even went so great a length as to make you a present of a ring. Thus far things had the most smiling appearance in the world; the beauty of every thing consists in preparations and ideas: all that is agreeable in marriage was exhausted. There I stopped, and dismissed you.

DUKE. In plain terms, then, your maxims were not suitable to my way of thinking. I wanted something more than chimeras.

QUEEN. Alas, if you strip men of their chimeras, what pleasure would they have left; I see plainly that you

were insensible to the greatest pleasure of your life, but you were really very unfortunate that they were thrown away upon you.

DUKE. What!—what pleasures had I in my life? I never succeeded in any thing. I expected four different times to be a King. First of Poland, then of England, next of the Low Countries; and last of all, France apparently ought to have been mine, and at closing the account I was King of—No-Land.

QUEEN. And there was the happiness which you never discovered; a continued series of hopes and imaginations and no reality: you spent the whole of your life in preparing yourself for a crown, and I in making preparations for my nuptials.

DUKE. But as I am of opinion a real marriage would have been no injury to you, I acknowledge that a real kingdom would have been very much to my taste.

QUEEN. Pleasure is not solid enough in itself to bear fathoming. We must not attempt to reach its bottom: we must only skim the surface, these marshy quagmires over which we are obliged to run lightly, without suffering one's foot to rest on them, convey the truest idea of pleasure. But, adieu, I see some strangers advancing.

F. K.

Dublin, Jan. 19th, 1784.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE LONDON MAGAZINE. ON THE CHARACTER OF A GENTLEMAN.

I freely told you all the worth I had
Ran in my veins—I am a GENTLEMAN.

SIR,

THERE is no character in life so much misunderstood as that of a gentleman; which very often quits the breast of a monarch, and warms the bosom of a peasant: it is one of those peculiar excellencies which nature bestows at our formation, and, like the celestial gift of genius, is alone in the power of the Deity to give. Education and example may greatly improve the exterior carriage and manners of men; but all the masters, and all the books cannot make a gentleman, unless

nature has breathed the ethereal essence into the mind when the form was cast in the genial ductile mould of nature.

It would be difficult to enumerate the various characters of gentlemen in this island; they are as variegated as the rainbow, as gaudy, and as watery; merely tawdry, slipshod mixtures, without forewarning us, like that divers-coloured meteor, that no evil is intended from them: for nature, through all her creation, gives us various meteors; but the meteor of the *Iris*, and the

the meteor of a *Spark* are the most showy and insignificant. But now to the different orders of gentlemen which fill the semicircle of fashion!

There is the polite gentleman, the fine gentleman, the pretty gentleman, the good gentleman, the kind gentleman, the brave gentleman, the gentleman who pays every body, the gentleman who pays nobody, the gentleman who gives a guinea, and the gentleman who gives sixpence.

Now, as these motley sons of society hold different situations, and are all peculiar characters, I shall, on some future occasion, perhaps, endeavour to paint their pictures in the strongest colours of light and shade that I am able; and I hope so strongly, as not to confess their change in the life of the performer, like those elegant compositions which shew the hand of a great master, but (unlike other shades) glide like ghosts before the animated forms they are intended to represent.

But as it may in some respects be necessary, before I take any further liberties with other gentlemen, to say a few words of myself; as painters generally sit to the mirror, in their first attempts to paint, that they may impress their visitors with an idea of their capability of drawing others, by the likeness already made of themselves: in such manner I shall endeavour to prejudice my readers in favour of my future designs and drawings, by the subsequent delineation of myself.

You must know then (*most gentle editor*) that I am a *poor gentleman*, born of honest, but indigent parents, untutored, "unanoointed, unanealed;" and sent forth into the world "with all my imperfections on my head." I had ever two unfortunate prejudices in favour of arms and poetry: to write to a mistress and to fight for a mistress, I early thought the first and greatest achievements in human life; nor was I, Sir, contented in drawing the goose-quill and the rapier at home; but I, with the exploring spirit of a Banks, fought harams, seraglios, and areoys of other shores; by which I reduced my purse and increased my scars, *tam*

Veneri, quam Marti. The first line of my conduct was formed by the life of Alexander; I liked his prowess and his love; and my character was established by Voltaire's History of the Mad Swede. I combed my hair with my fingers, lived in my boots, despised the luxury of clean linen, and defied the prodigal son in his dirt. To fight, to rove, to write, to love, were the passions of my mind, and the favourite verbs of my grammar. I admired no man that had not rhimed to the eye-brow of his mistress, and drawn his sword in defence of her charms. Such a career did I run from north to south, and put a girdle round the pregnant earth: in such a voyage, various were my mishaps; and on some future occasion I may give them, as a chronicle of my amorous feats: at present, let it suffice, that I am worn out in pursuit of beauty, having been the target of Cupid, which he has filled as full of darts as the man in the almanack. I have piles of *poulets*, *billet doux*, and sonnets: I could burn myself with the verses of lovers, with the dignity of a Grecian chief on a funeral pile; and perhaps from such a pure collection of rare and various ashes, another Phoenix might arise, of equal magnificence, prowess, excellence, and love. But my funeral I mean to defer a little, and use the remaining part of my time in penning the characters of those *gentlemen* I have made myself acquainted with. I flatter myself that such a correspondent will not be disagreeable to any lady or gentleman, particularly, Sir, to you, who promise to be by your work, what I sincerely have wished to find, a true, orthodox man of breeding, science, and knowledge. As I have no pretensions to such a cluster of virtues, I shall content myself by making this declaration, that love is my God, crimson is my colour, beauty is my passion, macaronie is my diet, music my pastime, verses my delight, and my motto *amor vincit!* Thus, Sir, I have explained myself as much as inclination tickles me at present to develope my renown.

I am, Sir, your's, &c.

BUZ.

LITERARY

L I T E R A R Y R E V I E W .

A R T I C L E L X X V .

FIRST Lines of the Practice of Physic. By William Cullen, M. D. A new Edition. Corrected, enlarged, and completed, in four Volumes. Edinburgh, 1784.

AT length Dr. Cullen has done what not only his pupils, but the public at large, have long ardently wished—he has published the whole of that system of physic which he has taught for a series of years with the greatest reputation in an university esteemed at present to be superior, as a school for medicine, to most (if not to all) others in Europe.

The first additions which we meet with in this last edition are in the preface, which formerly filled hardly two pages, but which now, though printed with a type considerably smaller than that of the text, occupies as many as forty-eight pages.

The Doctor here states, more fully than he had done before, his reasons for publishing his work. He informs his reader, that in his clinical lectures upon the patients under his care in the Royal Infirmary, before he was established a professor of the practice of physic in the university of Edinburgh, he had delivered some doctrines which were noticed as new and peculiar to himself, and which were accordingly severely criticised by the adherents to the Boerhaavian system. He found, however, that these persons by whom his opinions were opposed either had not been correctly informed of them, or did not seem fully to understand them; and, therefore, says the author, as soon as I was employed to teach a more complete system of the practice of physic, I judged it necessary to publish a text-book, not only for the benefit of my hearers, but that I might have an opportunity of obtaining the opinion of the public more at large, and thereby be enabled either to vindicate my doctrines, or be taught to correct them. These were my motives for attempting the volumes I formerly published; and now, from many years experience of their utility to my hearers, as well as from the favourable

reception they have met with from the public, I am inclined to give a new edition of this work, not only, as I hope, more correct in many parts, but also more complete and comprehensive in its general extent.

As he considers his system to be in many respects new, he has thought proper to explain upon what grounds and from what considerations he has made it such as it is; and is thereby led to offer some remarks upon the principal systems of medicine which have of late prevailed in Europe, and to take notice of the present state of physic in so far as it is influenced by these. Such remarks, he hopes, will be of some use to those who attempt to improve their knowledge by the reading of books.

In doing this he observes, that at almost all times the practice has been and still is, with every person, founded more or less upon certain principles established by reasoning: and that, therefore, in attempting to offer a view of the present state of physic, he must give an account of those systems of the principles of the science which have prevailed, or do still prevail in Europe.

The systems of Galen and Paracelsus are the first which are noticed. The chief observation upon these is, that they endeavoured to explain the phenomena of health or sickness by the supposition of an alteration in the state of the fluids of the body.

He then passes to about the middle of the seventeenth century, when the circulation of the blood came to be generally known and admitted; and when this, together with the discovery of the receptacle of the chyle, and of the thoracic duct, finally exploded the Galenic system. The knowledge of the circulation necessarily led, he observes, to the consideration, as well as to a clearer view of the organic system in animal bodies; which again led to the application

application of the mechanical philosophy towards explaining the phenomena of the animal economy. Mechanical reasoning, he says, must still, in several respects, continue to be applied: but it would be easy to show, he adds, that it neither could, nor ever can be, applied to any great extent in explaining the animal economy.

After having observed that the state of the fluids, or what he terms the humoral pathology, both as the cause of disease, and as the foundation for explaining the operation of medicines, continued to make a great part of every system till the end of the last century, and that it has continued to have a great share in the systems down to the present time; he proceeds to take notice of the three new and considerably different systems of physic which appeared about the beginning of the present century, in the writings of Stahl, of Hoffman, and of Boerhaave.

The chief and leading principle of Stahl's system is, that the rational soul of man governs the whole economy of his body. Many of my readers, says the Doctor, may think it was hardly necessary for me to take notice of a system founded upon so fanciful an hypothesis; as many eminent persons, however, such as Perrault in France, Nichols and Mead in England, Potterfield and Simson in Scotland, and Gaubius in Holland, have very much countenanced the same opinion, he thinks it is certainly entitled to some regard. He does not, however, enter into a full refutation of it, that having been done by Hoffman before.

The Stahlians, says the author, trusting much to the constant attention and wisdom of nature, have proposed the *Art of curing by expectation*; they have, therefore, for the most part, proposed only very inert and frivolous remedies; they have zealously opposed the use of some of the most efficacious, such as opium and the Peruvian bark; and are extremely reserved in the use of general remedies, such as bleeding, vomiting, &c.

Although, observes the Doctor, the general doctrine of *Nature curing diseases* may sometimes avoid the mis-

chiefs of bold and rash practitioners; yet it certainly produces that caution and timidity which have ever opposed the introduction of new and efficacious remedies. Hence the condemnation of antimony by the medical faculty of Paris; hence the reserve in Boerhaave, with respect to the use of the Peruvian bark; and hence also the sparing exhibition of it by Van Swieten in intermitting fevers.

However, the *vis medicatrix nature* must unavoidably, he says, be received as a fact; though he at the same time declares, that wherever it is admitted it throws an obscurity upon our system; and that it is only where the impotence of the art is very manifest and considerable that it ought to be admitted of in practice.

After all, says he, I ought not to dismiss the consideration of the Stahlian system, without remarking, that as the followers of it were very intent upon observing the method of nature, so they were very attentive in observing the phenomena of diseases, and have given in their writings many facts not to be found elsewhere.

Hoffman's system is next considered. For his doctrine a foundation had been laid, he says, by Willis, in his *Pathologia Cerebri et Nervorum*, and Baglivi had proposed a system of the same kind in his *Specimen de fibrâ motrici & morbosâ*. The system of Hoffman attempts to explain the phenomena of the animal economy in health and disease, by considering the state and affections of the primary moving powers in that economy. Hoffman's system, however, it is observed, was imperfect and incorrect; and hence has had less influence on the writings and practice of physicians than might have been expected.

Leaving Hoffman, he takes notice, in the next place, of the system of the celebrated Boerhaave; of whose system he says, that whoever will compare it with that of any former writer, must acknowledge that he was very justly esteemed, and that he gave a system which was at that time deservedly valued.

When I first applied myself, says Dr. Cullen,

Cullen, to the study of physic, I learned only the system of Boerhaave; and even when I came to take a professor's chair in this university (of Edinburgh) I found that system here in its entire and full force; and as I believe it still subsists in credit elsewhere, and that no other system of reputation has been yet offered to the world, I think it necessary for me to point out particularly the imperfections and deficiencies of the Boerhaavian system, in order to show the propriety and necessity of attempting a new one.

He shows that Boerhaave's doctrine of the diseases of the simple solid and of the fluids is, in many respects, very erroneous and without foundation in fact. The reasonings concerning the state and various condition of the animal fluids have in this, says the author, been particularly hurtful, that they have withdrawn our attention from, and prevented our study of the motions of the animal system, upon the state of which the phenomena of diseases do more certainly and generally depend. Whoever then, he continues, shall consider the almost total neglect of the state of the moving powers, of the animal body, and the prevalence of an hypothetical humoral pathology, so conspicuous in every part of the Boerhaavian system, must be convinced of its very great defects, and perceive the necessity of attempting one more correct. He adds, that Boerhaave's system comprehends, indeed, a number of facts, and that it must, therefore, be valuable on that, if on no other account.

The remainder of the preface consists, for the most part, in a very severe examination of the writings of the French physician Lieutaud. The want of method observable throughout the whole of this author's works, and the insufficiency of his prescriptions, are exposed in the most rigorous manner; and the strongest censures are passed upon the whole of his writings. "I shall only say further (are the words of Dr. Cullen) that such as I have represented it is this work (Lieutaud's *Synopsis Universæ Medicinæ*) executed by a man of the first rank in the profession. It is indeed for that reason I

have chosen it as the example of a work upon the plan of giving facts only, and of avoiding the study or even the notice of the proximate causes of diseases; and with what advantage such a plan is pursued, I shall leave my readers to consider.

"In the following treatise I have followed (says the author) a different course. I have endeavoured to collect facts relative to the diseases of the human body, as fully as the nature of the work, and the bounds necessarily prescribed to it would admit: but I have not been satisfied with giving the facts, without endeavouring to apply them to the investigation of proximate causes, and upon these to establish a more scientific and decided method of cure.

"Upon this general plan he has endeavoured, he says, to form a system of physic that should comprehend the whole of the facts relating to the science, and that will, he hopes, collect and arrange them in better order than has been done before, as well as point out in particular those which are still wanting to establish general principles. I have assumed, he adds, the general principles of Hoffman, and if I have rendered them, says he, more correct and more extensive in their application; and more particularly, if I have avoided introducing the many hypothetical doctrines of the humoral pathology, which disfigured both his (Hoffman's) and all the other systems which have hitherto prevailed: I hope I shall be excused for attempting a system which, upon the whole, may appear quite new."

Besides the enlargement of the preface, the other additions to the first volume are a fuller account of the operation of cold upon the human body, and a treatise on the peripneumonia notha, a disease of which he had not taken notice in any former edition. In the second volume the tooth-ach or odontalgia, of which a particular account had not been given before, is treated of. The doctor considers the tooth-ach as an affliction of a rheumatic kind. He prescribes a method of cure so little different from that laid down in other practical writers, that we presume it

would be unnecessary to offer our readers any extract from it here.

When he comes to treat of the diseases of the order exanthemata, in this second volume, he makes use of an arrangement different from that which he has followed in all the preceding editions. For this alteration in the order of treatment no reasons are given by the author. Thus, in the former editions the exanthemata, or eruptive fevers, were treated of in the following order: 1st erysipelas, 2 the plague, 3 the small-pox, 4 the chicken-pox, 5 the measles, 6 the scarlet fever, 7 the miliary fever, 8 the remaining exanthemata. In this last edition, however, they are successively considered in this order: 1st the small-pox, 2 the chicken-pox, 3 the measles, 4 the scarlet fever, 5 the plague, 6 erysipelas, 7 the miliary fever, 8 the remaining exanthemata.

The new diseases in the third volume are, hematemesis, a vomiting of blood, and hematuria, or the voiding blood from the urinary passage. Hitherto the doctor thought it improper to treat of these separately, considering them only as symptomatic affections; now, however, he has changed his opinion, and has appropriated a place to them in this new edition, "because, though they are generally symptomatic, it is possible they may be sometimes primary and idiosyncratic affections; and because they have been treated of as primary diseases, in almost every system of the practice of physic." Such a circumstance as that last mentioned would not, we should have thought, have had any weight with Dr. Cullen, who, in general, is (as, indeed, in all cases a man of his abilities ought to be) guided by his own judgement, and not by that of others.

The observations upon these two diseases are not very many; nor do the curative directions which are laid down differ considerably from those which are to be found in other authors.

When he comes to speak of tetanus, he takes notice of a remedy of which he had not spoken before. "In the former edition of this work (says the doctor) among the remedies of tetanus

I did not mention the use of cold bathing; because, though I had heard of this, I was not informed of such frequent employment of it as might confirm my opinion of its general efficacy; nor was I sufficiently informed of the ordinary and proper administration of it. But now, from the information of many judicious practitioners, who have frequently employed it, I can say, that it is a remedy which in numerous trials has been found to be of great service in this disease; and that, while the use of the ambiguous remedy of warm bathing is entirely laid aside, the use of cold bathing is over the whole of the West-Indies commonly employed. The administration of it is sometimes by bathing the person in the sea, or more frequently by throwing cold water from a basin or bucket upon the patient's body, and over the whole of it: when this is done, the body is carefully wiped dry, wrapped in blankets, and laid in bed, and at the same time a large dose of an opiate is given. By these means, a considerable remission of the symptoms is obtained, but this remission, at first, does not commonly remain long, but returning again in a few hours, the repetition both of the bathing and the opiate becomes necessary. By these repetitions, however, longer intervals of ease are obtained, and at length the disease is entirely cured; and this even happens sometimes very quickly."

The new diseases contained in the fourth, last, and additional volume are, the diseases of the nosological order, vesania, and diseases of the class cachexia. Under the order vesania, mania, or madness and melancholy, and other forms of insanity, are treated of.

Delirium or madness is defined by Dr. Cullen to be—in a person awake, a false judgement arising from perceptions of imagination, or from false recollection, and commonly producing disproportionate emotions.

In enquiring into the nature and cause of madness, the doctor delivers it as his opinion, that the state of the intellectual functions at all times depends upon the state and condition "of a subtiler very moveable fluid, included

or

or inherent, in a manner we do not clearly understand, in every part of the medullary substance of the brain and nerves, and which in a living and healthy man is capable of being moved from every one part to every other of the nervous system."

This doctrine of a nervous fluid or animal spirits is so much out of fashion now a-days, that it will surprise many that the Doctor should still continue to hold it.

A little farther the author says, "I think it evident that the *nervous power*, in the whole as well as in the several parts of the nervous system, and particularly in the brain, is at different times in different degrees of mobility and force. To these different states I beg leave to apply the terms of *excitement* and *collapse*." By the nervous power, the Doctor means, as he informed us above, the nervous fluid. Now, this being the case, in order that the mobility of this fluid may be varied, it will be necessary we presume (for it is not supposed that the motion

of it is effected by the contraction of the nervous filaments through which it moves) that at one time its spissitude, at another its tenuity, be increased. But this is falling into absurdities concerning the nervous fluid, seemingly greater even than those into which Boerhaave was betrayed with regard to the blood. This is adopting in one instance that humoral pathology against which, in another instance, the Doctor has argued so warmly. We cannot help remarking, therefore, that in so far as the nervous fluid is concerned there is something exceptionable, something obscure in this part of the book. We are afraid too, that the terms excitement and collapse will not be very well liked by many. It is to be observed that this opinion of a nervous fluid, and these terms of excitement and collapse appeared in a little book, intitled *Institutions of Medicine*, written by Dr. Cullen, and published with his consent, in a corrected state, in 1777.

ART. LXXVI. *L'Ami des Enfants. The French of M. Berquin. Vol. IV. and V. 12mo. Elmly. 1s. each.*

THE author still continues with equal success to amuse and instruct his readers. From the latter of these two volumes we shall select the following story:

THE CHILD SEDUCED BY HER MAID.

MRS. BEAUMONT and AURELIA.

AUR. Mama, will you give me leave to go and see my cousin Harry this evening?

MRS. BEAU. No, Aurelia, I cannot.

AUR. Why not, mama?

MRS. BEAU. I don't think it absolutely necessary to tell you my reasons: a little girl, such as you, should obey her parents, without allowing herself the liberty of asking any questions. But nevertheless, to shew you that I have always rational motives, both for what I order, and for what I forbid, I will, for this once, acquaint you what they are. Your cousin Harry can only set you a bad example; and I fear, if you were to see him often, he might teach you to be as thoughtless and indiscreet as himself.

AUR. But, mama—

MRS. BEAU. No answer, Aurelia! you know very well that I must always be obeyed.

Aurelia now went to the farther end of the apartment, to hide the tears which were swimming in her eyes; but, as soon as ever her mama was gone out, she seated herself in a corner, and gave full vent to her sorrow.

LOND. MAG. Aug. 1784.

The Children's Friend. Translated from the French of M. Berquin. Vol. IV. and V. 12mo. Elmly. 1s. each.

At this time, Nanny, a maid servant but lately hired, came into the room. Why, what's the matter, Miss Aurelia? said she, are you crying? what is it for? won't you tell me who it is that vexes you so?

AUR. No, go, Nanny; you can do nothing to help me.

NANNY. And how can you tell that? When I lived with Miss Sophy, she was always sure to come to me, whenever any thing was the matter. Ah, my dear Nanny, she used to say, now you know what has happened to me, tell me what I shall do. And then I always used to give her some good advice.

AUR. But I don't want your advice. I tell you again that you can do nothing at all for me.

NANNY. Well, at least, then, let me go and see for your mama. She can give you some comfort, if I can't: and I don't like to see such a pretty young lady fretting so.

AUR. O yes, certainly, mama will give me great comfort!

NANNY. Why, sure it could not be she that has vexed you so?

AUR. Why, who else could it be?

NANNY. Well, I should never have thought it! I am sure, so sensible as you are, there is nothing your mama need refuse you. I am sure, if I had a child of my own, as well-behaved as you are, I should let her do every thing she had a mind. But your mama loves dearly to give orders; and, for the sake of her own maggots, she

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will

will refuse you the most innocent things in the world. How can any body take a pleasure in contradicting such a sweet child! you can't think how it grieves me to see you in such trouble.

AUR. (*beginning to cry again.*) I dare say, Nanny, I shall die with grief!

NANNY. So I am afraid, too. How red and swelled your eyes are! I am sure it is very wrong of you, and very cruel, not to let the people that really love you try to give you some comfort. If my little Miss Sophy had only been half as unhappy, she would have opened her whole heart to me.

AUR. But I must never open mine to you, Nanny!

NANNY. It is not for my own sake, I am sure, that I want you to do it—perhaps it is because your mama makes you stay here at home, when she is gone out herself to take a walk.

AUR. No, no; she has promised me upon her word, that she won't take a walk without me.

NANNY. But what is it then? You seem to grow worse and worse. Shall I go and bring your little cousin to you? You shall play with him, to put you in spirits again.

AUR. (*sighing.*) No, no; I must never have that pleasure any more!

NANNY. Nay, it will be no hard matter to get you that. A young lady should not be left alone so. I suppose your mama does not want to make a nun of you?

AUR. But I am forbid to see him.

NANNY. Forbid to see him? Very pretty, indeed! why, what has your mama got in her head? This is just exactly like Miss Sophy's mama: she took the very same maggot; she would not permit her to see the least in the world of little Billy. But we knew better than to mind her. O, how cunningly we used to cheat her!

AUR. And how did you do it?

NANNY. Why, we always watched for the time of her making her visits: and then Miss Sophy used to go and see little Billy, or else little Billy used to come and see Miss Sophy.

AUR. And did not her mama find it out?

NANNY. No; I always kept a look-out for them myself.

AUR. But if I was to go and see my cousin, suppose mama should come home, and say, where is Aurelia?

NANNY. I should only tell her you were playing in the garden; or if it should happen to be a little late, I should say you were gone to bed, and fast asleep: and then I should run out slyly, and bring you home.

AUR. Ah! if I thought mama would know nothing of it!—

NANNY. Only trust to me, and she shall never discover it. Will you take my advice? Go and spend the evening with your cousin, and leave the rest to my management.

AUR. I should like to try it for once. But then you will promise that mama—

NANNY. Go, go; don't be afraid.

Aurelia now gave way, and, with a little further encouragement, went to see her cousin. Her mama returned home soon after, and immediately enquired for her. Nanny answered that she was tired of being alone, but had eat a very hearty supper, and was gone to bed.

In this manner Aurelia deceived her unsuspecting mother several times. Alas! thoughtless little girl! was it not rather herself that she deceived by such behaviour? Till now, she had always been gay and happy; she delighted in the presence of her mama, and flew joyfully to meet her, if she had been separated from her even for a moment. Where, now, was this pleasure fled? She was continually saying to herself: O! if mama was to know where I have been! she trembled even at the sound of her voice. Whenever she saw her grave or uneasy, O! thought she, I am undone! mama has discovered my disobedience! neither was this all her unhappiness. The artful Nanny perpetually told her of the generosity which had been shewn her by Miss Sophy, how often she had given her money and presents, and with what confidence she always had trusted her with the key of the tea-chest. Aurelia was all eagerness to deserve from Nanny the same praise for generosity and confidence that she bestowed upon Miss Sophy. She took every opportunity of stealing tea and sugar for her, of her mama; and she even contrived to get for her the keys of the cellar and store-room.

Sometimes, however, she listened to the reproaches of her conscience. I am acting very ill, said she to herself; and all that I am doing may sooner or later be discovered: and then I shall lose all mama's love entirely! Frightened at this thought, she flew to Nanny, and warmly protested she would give her nothing more. O, just as you please, Miss, answered Nanny; but have a care! you may perhaps repent this! Your mama is coming—and I shall let her know how well you have minded her orders.

Aurelia could then only cry, and do every thing that Nanny was pleased to command. Formerly it was the place of Nanny to obey Aurelia; but now it became the place of Aurelia to obey Nanny. She was obliged to bear with all her insolence and rudeness, and had not a creature to whom she dared even complain.

One day, this artful and wicked maid came to Aurelia, and said, I have a great longing to taste that tart which is locked up in the beaufet; and I want a bottle of wine besides; so you must go and look in your mama's drawers for the keys.

AUR. But, my dear Nanny—

NANNY. O, none of your dear Nannys! only go and do what I ask you.

AUR. But mama may see me; or, if she should not, God will, Nanny; and then he will punish us well!

NANNY. And did not he see you too, every time you went to your cousin? Yet I don't find that he has punished you for it.

Aurelia had received from her mother the most excellent lessons of religion; she was firmly persuaded that God had always his eyes upon his creatures, that he recompenses our good actions, and only forbids our committing bad ones, because they are really hurtful to ourselves. It was from mere childish folly that she made her visit to her cousin against the consent of her mama. But it almost constantly comes to pass, that when we are led into one error, we fall soon after into errors without end. She thought herself now compelled to do every thing that the maid directed,

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lest she should be provoked, by a refusal, to betray her. It may easily, therefore, be imagined how much she had to bear from her.

She one day shut herself up in her chamber, merely to have the liberty of crying at her ease. O good God! cried she, sobbing, what a sad thing it is to disobey you! poor unhappy little girl that I am! I am become quite the slave of my maid! I can do no longer what is my duty, because I must do every thing which that wicked woman bids me. I am obliged to be a story-teller, and a thief, and a cheat! O take pity upon me, good God! and save and deliver me!

She then hid her face, which was bathed in tears, with both her hands, and began earnestly to reflect upon what course she could possibly take. At length, suddenly rising, she called out: yes, I am now resolved upon it; and even if mama were to banish me from her for a whole month, or even—But no, no, she will not! she will be softened, I know, and she will call me her dear Aurelia again. I can trust to her goodness: but oh! what this task will cost me! how shall I bear her looks and her anger? No matter; I will go to her this moment, and confess every thing.

She then hurried out of her chamber, and seeing her mama walking alone in the garden, she flew up to her, threw herself into her arms, and, while she embraced her, wetted her cheeks and her bosom with her tears: but shame and distress kept her from speaking.

Mrs. BEAU. My dear Aurelia, what is the matter with you?

AUR. Oh, mama!

Mrs. BEAU. What is it you are crying for?

AUR. My dear, dear mama!

Mrs. BEAU. Tell me, my love, what is it thus disturbs you?

AUR. Oh, if I thought you would forgive me—

Mrs. BEAU. I do forgive you, since your repentance seems so true, and so humble.

AUR. My dear mama, I have been very, very disobedient! I have several times, for all you commanded me not, been to see my cousin Harry.

Mrs. BEAU. Is it possible, my Aurelia? What! you, who used to tremble so much at displeasing me?

AUR. Ah! I shall no longer be your Aurelia, mama, when you know every thing!

Mrs. BEAU. You alarm me: go on with your account. Surely you must must have been seduced from your duty. You never yet gave me reason to be seriously angry.

AUR. Yes, mama, I have been seduced indeed! It was Nanny—O Nanny—

Mrs. BEAU. How! Nanny!

AUR. Yes, mama. And to keep her from telling you of what I had done, I used to steal away from you the key of the cellar and the tea-chest. I have taken from you I don't know how much tea and sugar, and wine, for her!

Mrs. BEAU. Then am I a most unhappy mother, indeed! to have suffered crimes and injuries such as these from my own daughter! Leave me, unworthy girl! I must go myself to your father, and consult with him upon what must be done with you.

AUR. No, mama, I cannot leave you! I know you must punish me; but only promise me that some time or other you will love me again!

Mrs. BEAU. Ah! miserable child, you will indeed be punished enough!

Mrs. Beaumont at these words walked away, and left Aurelia in utter despair upon a green bank, on which she had thrown herself: she went instantly to her husband; and they considered together upon what means must be used to save their child from ruin.

Soon after, they went for Nanny; and, having reproached her with the utmost severity and indignation, Mr. Beaumont ordered her instantly to leave the house. It was in vain she cried, and begged to be treated with less hardness; and in vain she made a thousand promises never to offend in the same manner for the future: Mr. Beaumont was resolute. You know well, cried he, with what kindness I have behaved to you, and with what patience I have borne with your faults. I hoped to have engaged you, by my indulgence, to have seconded my cares in the education of my child; instead of which, it is you yourself who have led her to theft and disobedience. I look upon you as a monster. Quit my sight instantly, and think well of your own reformation, if you hope to save yourself from falling into the hands of a far more terrible judge.

Aurelia's turn was next. She came into the presence of her parents in a state that might well excite compassion. Her eyes were inflamed with crying, and all her features were swollen. Her cheeks were pale with terror, and her whole frame trembled, as if she had been in the shivering fit of an ague. Unable to utter a single word, she waited in mournful silence to hear the sentence of her father.

You have deceived, cried he, in a voice of severity, you have deceived and you have offended your parents. What could induce you to listen to a worthless servant, in preference to a mother who so tenderly loves you, and who wishes nothing upon earth so much as your happiness? Were I to punish you with all the indignation with which you have filled me, and to banish you forever from my sight, as I have done the accomplice of your fault, is there any body, do you think, who could accuse me of injustice?

AUR. No, papa, you can never be unjust to me: and if you punish me with all the severity that you can, I shall bear it all; but only begin first by taking me once more in your arms, and once more calling me your poor Aurelia!

Mr. BEAU. No, I can by no means so soon forgive you. The confession which you have made of your own accord prevails with me not to banish you from my sight; but I cannot call you again my child, and my Aurelia, till you have merited my kindness by a long repentance. Attend well to your own behaviour. Punishment always follows faults, and you will soon find yourself your own punisher in having committed them.

Aurelia did not well understand her papa's meaning in these last words. She expected yet greater severity, and she approached him almost broken-hearted; she kissed his hands, and again promised the most perfect duty and submission for the future.

She kept her word: but, alas! the punishment with which her father threatened her, soon followed. The worthless Nanny spread every where the most injurious reports. She related what had

passed between them, with the addition of many frightful falsehoods. She declared that Aurelia, by servile and pressing entreaties, and a thousand presents which she stole from her father and mother, tried so continually to corrupt her, that she had been at length prevailed upon to contrive secret meetings for her with her cousin Harry; that they saw one another, unknown to their parents, regularly every night, and that it was frequently extremely late before Aurelia returned home. And to this account she added so many horrid circumstances, that every body conceived the most disadvantageous opinion of Aurelia.

She was forced to bear, therefore, the most cruel mortifications. When she went into the company of other little girls, she saw them all whisper one another, and look at her with an air of the utmost disdain, or else with the most insulting smiles. If she stayed later than usual any where, they would say, "I suppose she waits till the time comes for her meeting her cousin Harry!" If she had a fashionable ribbon, or any new ornaments, they would exclaim, "O, people who can get at their mama's keys may very well contrive to buy new things!" And if she had the most trifling dispute with any of them, they would cry, "You had better hold your peace, Miss Aurelia, for you think so much of your cousin Harry, that you don't know what you talk of."

These reproaches were so many pointed needles to tear the heart of Aurelia. And frequently, quite overpowered by her sorrows, she would throw herself, in an agony, into her mother's arms, and entreat pity and comfort from her.

Her mother generally answered, You must suffer, Aurelia, with patience, the punishment which your errors have drawn upon you; and you must pray to Heaven to pardon your faults, and to shorten the time of your correction. These trials may mend you for all the rest of your life, if you attend to them properly. God has

commanded all children to honour their father and their mother, and to submit in every thing to their orders. This command is for their own happiness. Poor little things! they know nothing of the world themselves; they cannot foresee the consequences of their own actions: God, therefore, has put the care of you into the hands of your parents, who love you as they love themselves, and who have experience and reflection to enable them to save you from the dangers which every way surround you. This, however, you did not choose to believe: and now you find, with but too much affliction, the wisdom of God in his commands, since your disobedience to them has cost you so dear. Ah! my Aurelia, may your suffering at least be your improvement! Every commandment of God is equally wise: he ordains nothing that is not for our advantage, he forbids nothing that would not do us injury. It is ourselves, therefore, that we hurt, every time we commit any evil. You may often find yourselves in situations where you cannot, at first, perceive either how vice may harm, or virtue serve you. Always, at these times, call back to your mind your own sufferings from one single failure in duty, and regulate every action of your life by this infallible maxim: "Whatever is contrary to virtue is contrary to happiness."

Aurelia now followed with strictness all the advice of her mother: and the more she had to suffer from the errors of her conduct, the more attentive she became to all she said or did. And, in the end, from the manner in which she bore this disgrace, she not only silenced all her censurers, but even acquired the glorious name of the faultless Aurelia.

We trust that the sensations of our readers will resemble what we felt on perusing this story. If they do, they must thank us for presenting them with such a story.

ART. LXXVII. *A Voyage to the Pacific Ocean, undertaken by the Command of his Majesty, for making Discoveries in the Northern Hemisphere, to determine the Position and Extent of the West Side of North-America; its Distance from Asia; and the Practicability of a Northern Passage to Europe. Performed under the Direction of Captains Cook, Clerke, and Gore, in his Majesty's Ships the Resolution and Discovery, in the Years 1776, 1777, 1778, 1779, and 1780, in three Volumes. Vol. I. and II. written by Captain James Cook, F. R. S. Vol. III. by Captain James King, LL. D. and F. R. S. Illustrated with Maps and Charts from the original Drawings made by Lieut. Henry Roberts, under the Direction of Captain Cook; and with a great Variety of Portraits of Persons, Views of Places, and historical Representations of remarkable Incidents. Drawn by Mr. Webber, during the Voyage, and engraved by the most eminent Artists. Published by Order of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty. 4to. 4l. 14s. 6d. Nicoll and Cadell.*

(Continued from page 72.)

IN our last we inserted extracts from such parts of this work as related to the establishment of Omai, and the death of Captain Cook. We shall now transcribe an account of the massacre

of the Adventure's boat's crew, which happened during the former voyage. But the particulars of this misfortune were never known till Captain Cook touched there on Wednesday, February

Aug. 12, 1777. As the description of the natives of this place, with some new remarks, in addition to what was given in the former voyage, is interwoven with the narrative of the murder, we shall lay the whole before our readers.

"We anchored (says the Captain) in our old station, in Queen Charlotte's Sound. Unwilling to lose any time, our operations commenced that very afternoon, when we landed a number of empty water casks, and began to clear a place where we might set up the two observatories, and tents for the reception of a guard, and of such of our people whose business might make it necessary for them to remain on shore.

"We had not been long at anchor before several canoes, filled with natives, came along-side of the ships; but very few of them would venture on board; which appeared the more extraordinary, as I was well known to them all. There was one man in particular amongst them, whom I had treated with remarkable kindness, during the whole of my stay when I was last here. Yet now, neither professions of friendship, nor presents, could prevail upon him to come into the ship. This shyness was to be accounted for only upon this supposition, that they were apprehensive we had revivited their country, in order to revenge the death of Captain Furneaux's people. Seeing Omai on board my ship now, whom they must have remembered to have seen on board the *Adventure* when the melancholy affair happened, and whose first conversation with them, as they approached, generally turned on that subject, they must be well assured that I was no longer a stranger to it. I thought it necessary, therefore, to use every endeavour to assure them of the continuance of my friendship, and that I should not disturb them on that account. I do not know whether this had any weight with them; but certain it is, that they very soon laid aside all manner of restraint and distrust.

"On the 13th we set up two tents, one from each ship; on the same spot where we had pitched them formerly. The observatories were at the same time erected; and Mess. King and Bayly began their operations immediately, to find the rate of the time-keeper, and to make other observations. The remainder of the empty water-casks were also sent on shore, with the cooper to trim, and a sufficient number of sailors to fill them. Two men were appointed to brew spruce beer; and the carpenter and his crew were ordered to cut wood. A boat, with a party of men, under the direction of one of the mates, was sent to collect grass for our cattle; and the people that remained on board were employed in refitting the ship, and arranging the provisions. In this manner we were all profitably busied during our stay. For the protection of the party on shore, I appointed a guard of ten marines, and ordered arms for all the workmen; and Mr. King, and two or three petty officers, constantly remained with them. A boat was never sent to any considerable distance from the ships with-

out being armed, and under the direction of such officers as I could depend upon, and who were well acquainted with the natives. During my former visits to this country, I had never taken some of these precautions; nor were they, I firmly believe, more necessary now than they had been formerly. But after the tragical fate of the *Adventure's* boat's crew in this sound, and of Captain Marion du Fresne, and of some of his people, in the Bay of Islands*, it was impossible totally to divest ourselves of all apprehension of experiencing a similar calamity.

"If the natives entertained any suspicion of our avenging these acts of barbarity, they very soon laid it aside. For, during the course of this day, a great number of families came from different parts of the coast, and took up their residence close to us; so that there was not a spot in the cove where a hut could be put up, that was not occupied by them, except the place where we had fixed our little encampment. This they left us in quiet possession of; but they came and took away the ruins of some old huts that were there, as materials for their new erections.

"It is curious to observe with what facility they build these occasional places of abode. I have seen above twenty of them erected on a spot of ground, that, not an hour before, was covered with shrubs and plants. They generally bring some part of the materials with them, the rest they find upon the premises. I was present when a number of people landed, and built one of these villages. The moment the canoes reached the shore the men leaped out, and at once took possession of a piece of ground, by tearing up the plants and shrubs, or sticking up some part of the framing of a hut. They then returned to their canoes, and secured their weapons, by setting them up against a tree, or placing them in such a position that they could be laid hold of in an instant. I took particular notice that no one neglected this precaution. While the men were employed in raising the huts, the women were not idle. Some were stationed to take care of the canoes; others to secure the provisions, and the few utensils in their possession; and the rest went to gather dry sticks, that a fire might be prepared for dressing their victuals. As to their children, I kept them, as also some of the more aged, sufficiently employed in scrambling for beads, till I had emptied my pockets, and then I left them.

"These temporary habitations are abundantly sufficient to afford shelter from the wind and rain, which is the only purpose they are meant to answer. I observed that generally, if not always, the same tribe or family, though it were ever so large, associated and built together; so that we frequently saw a village, as well as their larger towns, divided into different districts, by low pallisades, or some similar mode of separation.

"The advantage which we received from the natives coming to live with us was not inconsiderable. For, every day, when the weather would permit, some of them went out to catch fish; and we generally got by exchanges a good share of the produce of their labours. This supply, and what our own nets and lines afforded

* In 1772.

us, was so ample, that we seldom were in want of fish. Nor was there any deficiency of other refreshments. Celery, scurvy-grass, and portable soup were boiled with the pease and wheat, for both ships companies, every day during our whole stay; and they had spruce-beer for their drink. So that, if any of our people had contracted the seeds of the scurvy, such a regimen soon removed them. But the truth is, when we arrived here, there were only two invalids (and these on board the *Resolution*) upon the sick lists in both ships.

" Besides the natives who took up their abode close to us, we were occasionally visited by others of them, whose residence was not far off; and by some who lived more remote. Their articles of commerce were, curiosities, fish, and women. The two first always came to a good market; which the latter did not. The seamen had taken a kind of dislike to these people; and were either unwilling, or afraid, to associate with them; which produced this good effect, that I knew no instance of a man's quitting his station, to go to their habitations.

" A connection with women I allow, because I cannot prevent it; but never encourage, because I always dread its consequences. I know, indeed, that many men are of opinion, that such an intercourse is one of our greatest securities amongst savages; and perhaps they who, either from necessity or choice, are to remain and settle with them, may find it so. But with travellers and transient visitors, such as we were, it is generally otherwise; and, in our situation, a connection with their women betrays more men than it saves. What else can be reasonably expected, since all their views are selfish, without the least mixture of regard or attachment? My own experience, at least, which hath been pretty extensive, hath not pointed out to me one instance to the contrary.

" Amongst our occasional visitors was a chief named Kahoora, who, as I was informed, headed the party that cut off Captain Furneaux's people, and himself killed Mr. Rowe, the officer who commanded. To judge of the character of Kahoora, by what I heard from many of his countrymen, he seemed to be more feared than beloved amongst them. Not satisfied with telling me that he was a very bad man, some of them even importuned me to kill him: and, I believe, they were not a little surprised that I did not listen to them; for, according to their ideas of equity, this ought to have been done. But if I had followed the advice of all our pretended friends, I might have extirpated the whole race; for the people of each hamlet or village, by turns, applied to me to destroy the other. One would have almost thought it impossible, that so striking a proof of the divided state in which this miserable people live could have been assigned. And yet I was sure that I did not misconceive the meaning of those who made these strange applications to me; for Omai, whose language was a dialect of their own, and perfectly understood all that they said, was our interpreter.

" On the 15th, I made an excursion in my boat to look for grass, and visited the Hip-

pah, or fortified village at the south-west point of Motuara, and the places where our gardens had been planted on that island. There were no people at the former; but the houses and palisades had been rebuilt, and were now in a state of good repair; and there were other evident marks of its having been inhabited not long before. It would be unnecessary, at present, to give a particular account of this Hippah, sufficient notice having been taken of it in the account of my first voyage, to which I refer*.

" When the *Adventure* arrived first at Queen Charlotte's Sound, in 1773†, Mr. Bayly fixed upon this place for making his observations; and he, and the people with him, at their leisure hours, planted several spots with English garden seeds. Not the least vestige of these now remained. It is probable that they had been all rooted out to make room for buildings, when the village was re-inhabited: for, at all the other gardens then planted by Captain Furneaux, although now wholly over-run with the weeds of the country, we found cabbages, onions, leeks, purslain, radishes, mustard, &c. and a few potatoes. These potatoes, which were first brought from the Cape of Good Hope, had been greatly improved by change of soil; and, with proper cultivation, would be superior to those produced in most other countries. Though the New Zealanders are fond of this root, it was evident that they had not taken the trouble to plant a single one (much less any other of the articles which we had introduced); and if it were not for the difficulty of clearing ground where potatoes had been once planted, there would not have been any now remaining.

On the 16th, at day-break, I set out with a party of men, in five boats, to collect food for our cattle. Captain Clerke, and several of the officers, Omai, and two of the natives, accompanied me. We proceeded about three leagues up the sound, and then landed on the east side, at a place where I had formerly been. Here we cut as much grass as loaded the two launches.

As we returned down the sound we visited Grass Cove, the memorable scene of the massacre of Captain Furneaux's people. Here I met with my old friend Pedro, who was almost continually with me the last time I was in this sound, and is mentioned in my history of that voyage‡. He, and another of his countrymen, received us on the beach, armed with the pa-too and spear. Whether this form of reception was a mark of their courtesy or of their fear, I cannot say; but I thought they betrayed manifest signs of the latter. However, if they had any apprehensions, a few presents soon removed them, and brought down to the beach two or three more of the family; but the greatest part of them remained out of sight.

" Whilst we were at this place, our curiosity prompted us to inquire into the circumstances attending the melancholy fate of our countrymen; and Omai was made use of as our interpreter for this purpose. Pedro, and the rest of the natives present, answered all the questions that were put to them on the subject, without reserve, and like men who are under no dread of punishment.

* Hawkesworth's Collection, Vol. II. p. 395, &c.

† Cook's Voyage, Vol. I. p. 120.

‡ Captain Cook's Voyage, Vol. II. p. 158, 159.

ment for a crime of which they are not guilty. For we already knew that none of them had been concerned in the unhappy transaction. They told us, that while our people were sitting at dinner, surrounded by several of the natives, some of the latter stole, or snatched from them, some bread and fish, for which they were beat. This being resented, a quarrel ensued, and two New Zealanders were shot dead, by the only two muskets that were fired. For before our people had time to discharge a third, or to load again those that had been fired, the natives rushed in upon them, overpowered them with their numbers, and put them all to death. Pedro and his companions, besides relating the history of the massacre, made us acquainted with the very spot that was the scene of it. It is at the corner of the cove, on the right hand. They pointed to the place of the gun, to mark to us what hour of the day it happened; and, according to this, it must have been late in the afternoon. They also shewed us the place where the boat lay; and it appeared to be about two hundred yards distant from that where the crew was seated. One of their number, a black servant of Captain Furneaux was left in the boat, to take care of her.

"We were afterwards told that this black was the cause of the quarrel, which was said to have happened thus: one of the natives stealing something out of the boat, the negro gave him a severe blow with a stick. The cries of the fellow being heard by his countrymen at a distance, they imagined he was killed, and immediately began the attack on our people: who, before they had time to reach the boat, or to arm themselves against the unexpected impending danger, fell a sacrifice to the fury of their savage assailants.

"The first of these accounts was confirmed by the testimony of several of the natives, whom we conversed with, at different times, and who, I think, could have no interest in deceiving us. The second manner of relating the transaction rests upon the authority of the young New Zealander, who chose to abandon his country and go away with us, and who, consequently, could have no possible view in disguising the truth. All agreeing that the quarrel happened when the boat's crew were sitting at their meal, it is highly probable that both the accounts are true, as they perfectly coincide. For we may very naturally suppose, that while some of the natives were stealing from the man who had been left in the boat, others of them might take the same liberties with the property of our people who were on shore.

"Be this as it will, all agree that the quarrel first took its rise from some thefts, in the commission of which the natives were detected. All agree, also, that there was no premeditated plan of bloodshed, and that, if these thefts had not been unfortunately too hastily resented, no mischief would have happened. For Kahoora's greatest enemies, those who solicited his destruction most earnestly, at the same time confessed that he had no intention to quarrel, much less to kill, till the fray had actually commenced. It also appears that the unhappy victims were under no sort of apprehension of their fate; otherwise they never would have ventured to sit

down to a repast at so considerable a distance from their boat, amongst people who were the next moment to be their murderers. What became of the boat I never could learn. Some said she was pulled to pieces and burned; others told us that she was carried they knew not whither, by a party of strangers."

Some days were now spent in preparations, but their departure was delayed, on account of the stormy weather, so that they were obliged to anchor near a place called Motuara. "Here (continues Captain Cook) three or four canoes, filled with natives, came off to us, from the south-east side of the sound; and a brisk trade was carried on with them for the curiosities of this place. In one of these canoes was Kahoora, who I have already mentioned was the leader of the party that cut off the crew of the Adventure's boat. This was the third time he had visited us, without betraying the smallest appearance of fear. I was ashore when he now arrived, but had got on board just as he was going away. Omai, who had returned with me, presently pointed him out, and solicited me to shoot him. Not satisfied with this, he addressed himself to Kahoora, threatening to be his executioner, if ever he presumed to visit us again.

"The New Zealander paid so little regard to these threats, that he returned the next morning, with his whole family, men, women, and children, to the number of twenty and upwards. Omai was the first who acquainted me with his being along-side the ship, and desired to know if he should ask him to come on board. I told him he might; and accordingly he introduced the chief into the cabin, saying, 'There is Kahoora, kill him!' But, as if he had forgot his former threats, or was afraid that I should call upon him to perform them, he immediately retired. In a short time, however, he returned, and seeing the chief unhurt, he expostulated with me very earnestly, saying, 'Why do you not kill him? You tell me, if a man kills another in England, that he is hanged for it. This man has killed ten, and yet you will not kill him; though many of his countrymen desire it, and it would be very good.' Omai's arguments, though specious enough, having no weight with me, I desired him to ask the chief why he had killed Captain Furneaux's people? At this question, Kahoora folded his arms, hung down his head, and looked like one caught in a trap: and, I firmly believe, he expected instant death. But no sooner was he assured of his safety, than he became cheerful. He did not, however, seem willing to give me an answer to the question that had been put to him, till I had again and again repeated my promise that he should not be hurt. Then he ventured to tell us, that one of his countrymen having brought a stone hatchet to barter, the man to whom it was offered took it, and would neither return it nor give any thing for it; on which the owner of it snatched up the bread as an equivalent; and then the quarrel began.

"The remainder of Kahoora's account of this unhappy affair differed very little from what we had before learnt from the rest of his countrymen. He mentioned the narrow escape he had during the fray; a musquet being levelled at him, which he

he avoided by skulking behind the boat; and another man, who stood close to him, was shot dead. As soon as the musquet was discharged, he instantly seized the opportunity to attack Mr. Rowe, who commanded the party, and who defended himself with his hanger (with which he wounded Kahoorā in the arm) till he was overpowered by numbers.

"Mr. Burney, who was sent by Captain Furneaux the next day* with an armed party, to look for his missing people, upon discovering the horrid proofs of their shocking fate, had fired several volleys amongst the crowds of natives who still remained assembled on the spot, and were, probably, partaking of the detestable banquet. It was natural to suppose that he had not fired in vain; and that, therefore, some of the murderers and devourers of our unhappy countrymen had suffered under our just resentment. Upon inquiry, however, into this matter, not only from Kahoorā, but from others who had opportunities of knowing, it appeared that our supposition was groundless, and that not one of the shot fired by Mr. Burney's people had taken effect, so as to kill, or even to hurt a single person.

"It was evident, that most of the natives we had met with since our arrival, as they knew I was fully acquainted with the history of the massacre, expected I should avenge it with the death of Kahoorā. And many of them seemed not only to wish it, but expressed their surprize at my forbearance. As he could not be ignorant of this, it is a matter of wonder to me that he put himself so often in my power. When he visited us while the ships lay in the cove, confiding in the number of his friends that accompanied him, he might think himself safe. But

his two last visits had been made under such circumstances, that he could no longer rely upon this. We were then at anchor in the entrance of the sound, and at some distance from any shore: so that he could not have any assistance from thence, nor flatter himself he could have the means of making his escape, had I determined to detain him. And yet, after his first fears, on being interrogated, were over, he was so far from entertaining any uneasy sensations, that, on seeing a portrait of one of his countrymen hanging up in the cabin, he desired to have his own portrait drawn; and sat till Mr. Webber had finished it, without marking the least impatience. I must confess, I admired his courage, and was not a little pleased to observe the extent of the confidence he put in me. For he placed his whole safety in the declarations I had uniformly made to those who solicited his death, that I had always been a friend to them all, and would continue so, unless they gave me cause to act otherwise: that as to their inhuman treatment of our people, I should think no more of it, the transaction having happened long ago, and when I was not present; but that, if ever they made a second attempt of that kind, they might rest assured of feeling the weight of my resentment."

Our readers cannot but commend the humanity which Captain Cook displayed with respect to this man; though at the same time many will probably think the incitations and arguments of Omai very natural. In our next we shall continue our account of this work.

ART. LXXVIII. *Letters to a Young Gentleman, on his setting out for France: Containing a Survey of Paris, and a Review of French Literature; with Rules and Directions for Travellers, and various Observations and Anecdotes relating to the Subject.* By John Andrews, LL. D. 8vo. Walter.

THE ingenious author of these letters is well known to the public, as the author of *Remarks on the French and English Ladies*, of which we gave a full account in our two former volumes†.

These letters are forty-four in number, and contain observations on the proper age and motives for travelling: on the general appearance of Paris: on the method of travelling properly: on the languages necessary for a gentleman: on coffee-houses, and the utility of general intercourse and conversation with foreigners: on the company of officers, abbés, and jesuits: on the advantages of acquaintance with monastics, on the study of the present legislation and politics of France: on the philosophical speculations of the

French: on their tragic writers, poets, novellists, historians, orators, philosophers, and miscellaneous writers: on their periodical publications: accounts of the French academy, and the academies of inscriptions and belles lettres; sciences, and various arts: on the public libraries at Paris: on the churches: on the Romish saints: on religious opinions: on the public buildings in Paris: on the hospitals and manufactories: on Versailles, and the public walks and gardens: on the shows and fights, and on the amusements.

Such are the general contents of these letters, which cannot but be very serviceable to any young person, who is preparing to visit the French metropolis.

As a specimen of the work, we have selected the following letter:

ON

* See his narrative. Cook's Voyage, Vol. II. p. 255—259.

† Page 140, &c.

ON THE FRENCH NOVELLISTS.

"The French have long been noted for romances and novels. They overflowed the last century like an inundation; and vitiated during a considerable time the taste of almost all Europe.

"When people of curiosity and leisure are at the pains of perusing some of the voluminous productions of that sort, which were in such request at that era, it cannot fail to astonish them, that compositions so wild, so absurd, and so bombastic, should find such multitudes of readers.

"There are none of them deserving the least attention. In fact, they are totally forgotten at this day. The taste of the French nation has long since undergone an entire alteration; and will admit of nothing that is not correct and regular.

"But though they reject the turgid and unnatural romances of former days, they are willing to admit of novels written with elegance of style and probability of incidents.

"Some of the most approved writers in this line are Marmontel, Crebillon, son to the celebrated tragic author, Marivaux, and Prevot, known for his numerous translations from the English.

"Among the novels of prime note must be classed *les Memoires de la Vie du Comte de Grammont*, by Hamilton. It is an original in point of style and of method; full of wit and pleasantry; and keeping truth in view in the midst of laughter and merriment.

"As time is precious, especially to a traveler, stint yourself chiefly to these: or if you cannot refrain from others, consult the most judicious of your French acquaintance, which have the vogue of the day; that being usually the principal merit of such productions.

"From the severity of this stricture, I am bound, however, by all the laws of criticism, to except *Gil Blas*, and *le Diable Boiteux*, both written by Le Sage. Never was a truer and more entertaining picture of human life and manners exhibited than the former, nor a keener and more witty satire on vice and folly than the latter. His *Bachelier de Salamanque* may deservedly keep them company.

"I cannot deny that there are abundance of other ingenious performances in the same line, written in French: but I am at the same time so desirous that you should apply yourself to something more solid and profitable, that I do not choose to enlarge upon this subject.

ART. LXXIX. *The Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society of London*, Vol. LXXIII. for the Year 1783. 4to. Lockyer Davis.

(Continued from page 56.)

IX. EXPERIMENTS upon the Resistance of the Air*. By Richard Lovell Edgeworth, Esq. F. R. S. In a Letter to Sir Joseph Banks, Bart. P. R. S.

Many experiments have been tried to ascertain the force and velocity of the wind, with a view to the construction and management of different engines, and more particularly to the purposes of navigation: and several machines, which have been employed in these enquiries, have been described in the Transactions of the

LOND. MAG. Aug. 1784.

* These experiments were inserted at length in our last, p. 54.

"You will meet with but too many opportunities of sacrificing time to such amusements. Numbers of the gay world read nothing else but such books. You will find them too often on the tables of the literati, and the toilets of both your male and female acquaintances at their country houses; for here the French of all ages and denominations deem themselves at liberty to think of nothing but mere pastime and pleasure.

"There are two works in the French language, which some have thought proper to mention in the catalogue of romances: but they certainly deserve a higher place: these are *Telemachus*, and the *Travels of Cyrus*.

"The first, though written in prose, is unquestionably the beautifullest poem in every other respect that ever appeared in the French tongue. The second is an exquisite selection and arrangement of historical facts, connected together by a judicious fable, tending to form and enlighten the understanding, and at the same time to enrich the memory with a large portion of useful knowledge.

"No modern production has met with more applause than *Telemachus*. It has endeared the name of Fenelon, its illustrious author, to the whole world. But the *Travels of Cyrus* have not, if I may venture an opinion, been sufficiently diffused in the literary circles of Europe.

"On their first appearance they had some enemies to encounter in the field of criticism: but their defects were so slight, and so readily rectified, that they soon gained their author, the celebrated Ramfay, a prodigious reputation. The ingenuity and erudition so judiciously blended in this performance, render it of the most extensive utility, and afford equal pleasure and instruction.

"It may not be improper to take notice, that this is another instance of a foreigner producing a work of prime merit in the French language; Mr. Ramfay being a native of Scotland."

We must not conclude this article without remarking that the work before us is interspersed with several amusing stories and anecdotes, some of which in a future number we may, perhaps, lay before our readers.

Royal Society, as well as in the memoirs of foreign academies.

The late Mr. ROBINS made many experiments of this kind with a machine which is very accurately explained in the first volume of his works, published after his death by the late very ingenious Dr. WILSON, with a view towards perfecting the theory and practice of gunnery: and since that time, the late Sir CHARLES KNOWLES made a multitude of experiments with a machine of a different construction, invented by himself; and from these experiments

X

has

has deduced tables, shewing, at one view, the force of the wind upon each sail of a ship for every degree of velocity, from one to ninety miles an hour. But all these calculations, Mr. E. observes, and many more, which are to be met with in BELIDOR's *Architeſture Hydraulique*, and other books, are founded on a ſuppoſition that the effect of the wind is directly as the ſurface on which it acts; when, in fact, this proportion is not to be depended on; for the reſiſtance of ſurfaces muſt not be eſtimated merely by their extent, but ſeveral other circumſtances, as his experiments ſeem to prove, muſt be taken into conſideration. For inſtance, a ſquare and a parallelogram of equal areas oppoſe very different degrees of reſiſtance; and the wind, he contends, will have a greater or a leſs effect on that parallelogram, according as the parallelogram is placed with its longer or ſhorter ſide perpendicular to the horizon*; and, moreover, that the ſame quantity of ſurface, if a little concave, will reſiſt more than it will if perfectly flat.

From this laſt circumſtance Mr. EDGEWORTH infers, that ſeamen are not altogether ſo unreaſonable as ſome mathematicians have repreſented them in preferring ſails which belly to thoſe which are hauled out flat. Thoſe mathematicians, he ſays, reaſoned on a ſuppoſition that the air, when in motion, obeys the ſame laws that the rays of light do; and that it is reflected from ſurfaces, on which it impreſſes with an angle of reflection equal to the angle of incidence, which is not the caſe, as it never makes an angle with the plane after reflection, but is reflected from it in curves. He inſtances another miſtake of this kind, which mathematicians have fallen into. Nothing, ſays he, could be more commonly met with, or more generally received, than demonſtrations that the beſt angle for the ſails of a windmill, at the beginning of their motion, was an angle of forty-five degrees; and that the maximum of an under-ſhot water-wheel was when it moved with one-third of the velocity of the water: but Mr. Smeaton has refuted both theſe opinions by the cleareſt experiments.

The author informs us that he had intended to diverſify theſe experiments, and to have extended them to a more intereſting ſubject of enquiry; namely, to determine the beſt ſhape of ſails, and the angle to which they ſhould be ſet, to obtain the greateſt progreſſive effect with the leaſt lee-way; but he found that a more complicated apparatus than he could then procure would be neceſſary. He concludes with aſſuring us, that “the general cauſe of the different reſiſtance of the air upon ſurfaces of different ſhapes, is the ſtagnation of that fluid near the middle of the plane upon which it ſtrikes:” the elaſticity of the air ſuffering the particles which are in motion to compreſs thoſe which were firſt ſtopped by the plane, and by that means forming a ſurface of a different kind for the ſucceeding particles to act on. The ſhape and ſize of the portion, thus ſtagnated, differing according to the ſhape and angle of the plane, we grant that this ſuppoſition is exceedingly plauſible; but ſurely ſo important a propoſition as this is ought

to have been ſupported with ſomething more than bare aſſertion.

The machine with which theſe experiments were made nearly reſembles that which Mr. ROBINS made uſe of: the principal difference between them conſiſted in Mr. EDGEWORTH's being on a larger ſcale, and his not uſing friction wheels; the uſe of which, where equable motions are required, he ſeverely reprobates.

X. An Answer to the Objections ſtated by M. De la Lande, in the Memoirs of the French Academy for the Year 1776, againſt the Solar Spots being Excavations in the luminous Matter of the Sun; together with a ſhort Examination of the Views entertained by him upon that Subject. By Alexander Wilſon, M. D. Profeſſor of Practical Astronomy in the University of Glaſgow. Communicated by Nevil Maſkelyne, D. D. F. R. S. and Aſtronomer-Royal.

In the volume of the Philoſophical Transactions for the year 1774, Mr. WILSON attempted to aſſign the cauſes of the ſpots which are ſeen on the diſk of the ſun. The *facts* on which he built his theory are, that all ſpots conſiſt of a black nucleus, with a ſurrounding umbra, of an equal breadth all round when the ſpot is nearly on the center of the diſk; and that, as the ſpots approach the edge of the diſk, that ſide of the umbra begins to grow narrower which is fartheſt from the diſk, and continues to do ſo until it entirely diſappears, which almoſt invariably happens before it reaches the extreme edge of the diſk. To theſe facts, which, he ſays, are eſtabliſhed by obſervation, he annexed the following hypotheſis: Firſt, that the ſun is compounded of an irregularly ſhaped nucleus of opaque matter, together with a luminous fluid matter, which covers the opaque maſs to different depths, according as the opaque maſs extends to different diſtances from the common center. Secondly, that this fluid matter is liable to be diſplaced in ſome arts by a protruding force, and by that means very deep cavities are formed in the luminous matter, which reach to, and lay bare a portion of the opaque maſs. And, thirdly, that this portion of the opaque maſs, ſo laid bare, forms the black nuclei which theſe ſpots are obſerved to have, and that the ſhelving ſides of the cavity form the umbra which ſurround them.

Dr. WILSON illuſtrated this theory by diagrams, and tried to confirm it by mathematical reaſonings; and we muſt own that if his hypotheſes are granted concerning the manner in which the ſun is conſtituted, and that ſuch a protruding force as he ſuppoſes does exiſt, his theory is more plauſible than any we have met with.

M. DE LA LANDE, however, as appears by the paper now before us, is of a different opinion; and, in conſequence, has offered to the world an hypotheſis of his own on this ſubject; the import of which, Dr. WILSON ſays,

* We rather ſuſpect that this variation ariſes from the manner in which Mr. E. made his experiments.

is, "that the spots, as phenomena, arise from dark bodies like rocks, which, by an alternate flux and reflux of the liquid igneous matter of the sun, sometimes raise their heads above the general surface. That part of the opake rock which at any time thus stands above gives the appearance of the nucleus, whilst those parts which lie only a little under the igneous matter appear to us as the surrounding umbra." This hypothesis Dr. Wilson combats with all the artillery of actual observation, philosophical reasoning, and historical authority that he can lay his hands on; at the same time that he endeavours to explain, illustrate, and support his own by the same means. For our parts, having laid both—we dare not say *hypotheses* (for the Doctor labours most earnestly to rescue his—what shall we call it? from that opprobrious title) before our readers, and having made no observations of our own with a particular view to this point, we shall leave every one to make choice of that he likes best; observing only, that the best of them appears to us pressed with so many, and such insuperable difficulties, and at the same time sufficiently dependent on theory, to make a prudent man cautious how he adopts either of them.

XI. An Account of the Earthquakes which happened in Italy, from February to May, 1783. By Sir William Hamilton, Knight of the Bath, F. R. S. In a Letter to Sir Joseph Banks, Bart. P. R. S.

We took the earliest opportunity of presenting our readers with this valuable and interesting narrative in the months of September and October last.

XII. Account of the Earthquake which happened in Calabria, March 28, 1783. In a Letter from Count Francesco Ippolito to Sir William Hamilton, Knight of the Bath, F. R. S. Presented by Sir William Hamilton.

This appendix to Sir William Hamilton's account was also inserted at length in our Magazine for January.

XIII. Account of the Black Canker Caterpillar, which destroys the Turnips in Norfolk. By William Marshall, Esq. In a Letter to Charles Morton, M. D. F. R. S.

Given in our Magazine for February.

XIV. A Letter from Mr. Edward Nairne, F. R. S. to Sir Joseph Banks, Bart. P. R. S. containing an Account of Wire being shortened by Lightning.

In the Philosophical Transactions for the year 1780 are printed some experiments of Mr. Nairne's, shewing the method of shortening wire by electricity. This is an account of a si-

milar effect produced by lightning, on the wire of a night-bolt, at Mr. Parker's house, at Stoke Newington, on the 18th of June, 1782. The wire was about thirty feet long, and rather thicker than usual; but the length of the part on which the lightning passed was about fifteen feet. It was judged to be shortened several inches.

XV. An Account of Ambergrise, by Dr. Schwediauer; presented by Sir Joseph Banks, P. R. S.

This is a very curious, and if Dr. Schwediauer's information be as accurate as it appears to be, a very satisfactory account. Dr. Schwediauer makes it appear that this drug is of animal and not mineral origin; that Celsus is quite wrong in asserting it to be a phlegmatic recement, or indurated indigestible part of the food collected and found in the stomach of the whale, in the same manner as the bezoars are found in the stomachs of other animals; and that what DUNLEY says of it in the Philosophical Transactions, Vol. XXIII. is equally erroneous. He himself defines it to be "the preternaturally hardened dung or faeces of the Physeter Macrocephalus, or spermaceti-whale, mixed with some indigestible reliicks of its food." It is found in the female as well as in the male, and the concretion of it, in the belly of the animal, renders it sick and torpid, and produces an obstipation, which ends either in an abscess of the abdomen, or proves fatal to the animal: whence, in both cases, on the bursting of its belly, that hardened substance, known under the name of ambergrise, is found swimming on the sea, or thrown upon the coast.

XVI. Extract of a Register of the Barometer, Thermometer, and Rain, kept at Lyndon, in Rutland, 1782. By Thomas Barker, Esq.

Besides the greatest, least, and mean height of the barometer and thermometer, and the quantity of rain in each month, this extract contains observations on the general state of the weather in the different seasons of the year, with its effects on vegetation, agriculture, and health; and also the condition and quantity in which the different crops of hay, wheat, barley, &c. were got in. An accurate register of this sort, for a series of years, would afford an amusing and instructive retrospect, and might enable us to judge with certainty how far the temperature of the air is affected by such changes on the face of the soil as human industry can accomplish.

An account of a remarkable circle about the moon, on November 17th, is subjoined.

* Page 220, 295.

+ Page 30.

‡ Page 94.

THE ENGLISH THEATRE.

MR. Colman has exerted himself this month, with his usual spirit, in the service of the public. We are sorry, that, for want of room, only a very short account of the new pieces which have been brought forward at the theatre royal Hay-market can be given in this number.

August 2. The Noble Peasant, a new opera, by Mr. Hekroft, the author of Duplicity, was

performed for the first time. This piece consists of materials drawn from the days of *chivalry* and *romance*. The most celebrated *archers*, whose deeds are recorded in old ballads, make also a part of the drama. While men remained in a state of rudeness, but little diversity of character could be observed; the author, however, has availed himself of such personages as usually constituted

constituted the retinue of a wealthy noble. The dwarf and the fool are brought forward—a braggart, and a man of valour; we have also the humour and festivity of a friar to enliven us. The fable of the piece equally partakes of the spirit and manner which mark the records of past ages. The dialogue is nervous throughout. The language of Leonard is animated, and that of the Fool seasoned with good conceits.

The music is by Mr. Shields, a composer whose reputation increases in proportion as his performances are multiplied.

August 18. This evening Mr. Hayley's Tragedy of *Lord Ruffel* was performed for the first time. A very numerous audience attended its representation, and received it with marks of approbation. The dialogue is written in a very nervous pleasing style. Ruffel, Bedford, and Lady Ruffel, are strongly and ably drawn, and from the domestic as well as patriot virtues of the hero, he has contrived to interest the audience in his behalf, and to make them lament his fall. The performers in general did every justice to their respective parts; if we make a small exception to Miss Woollery, who is entitled to some indulgence, being as yet in the noviciate of her profession. We observed some judicious prunings

in the dialogue of this play, which we cannot but assign to the taste and knowledge of Mr. Colman.

AUGUST 21. This evening was performed for the first time a farce in two acts, called *Hunt the Slipper*. The author of this *petite* piece seems to have taken the advantage of the good-humoured disposition of an English audience, and has been very successful in his *light* production; it contains nothing that can well give offence, but many strokes that are pleasing, and deserve approbation; not, however, possessing any *intrinsic* value, we cannot expect his *Slipper* will be either very long or very eagerly hunted after.

If attention and novelty have any claims upon the patronage and protection of the public, Mr. Colman undoubtedly deserves that success he meets with, for, notwithstanding the shortness of the season, he has brought forward no less than five new pieces; most of which have been received with approbation.

Several other performances are likewise announced, so that though the season be short, the little manager seems determined not to be outdone in the number of his novelties by his brethren of the winter theatres.

THEATRE-ROYAL DRURY-LANE.

THIS theatre has been opened for a few nights, in order to give one Dr. Stratford an opportunity of displaying his abilities as a tragic writer. The story of Lord Ruffel was the subject of his piece, and we will venture to affirm, that so *laughable a tragedy* has not appeared

since Chrononhotonthologus and Tom Thumb. —The performers were all ladies and gentlemen, who had never appeared on any stage before. Such as was the play, such were the actors. Of these wonderful exertions of the human powers we shall probably give an account in our next.

NEW WINDOW-TAX BILL.

FOR every dwelling-house inhabited, or to be inhabited, within the kingdom of Great-Britain, which, with the household and other offices, is or ought to be rated, under the authority of an act of the 6th year of his present Majesty, intituled—"An act for repealing the several duties upon houses, windows, and lights; and for granting to his Majesty other duties upon houses, windows, and lights," at three shillings, the additional yearly sum of three shillings.

For every dwelling-house in like manner, for seven windows, the additional yearly sum of 6s.

For every dwelling-house in like manner, for eight windows, the additional yearly sum of 8s.

For every dwelling-house of nine windows, the additional yearly sum of 10s. 6d.

For every dwelling-house of ten windows, the additional yearly sum of 13s.

For every dwelling-house of eleven windows, the additional yearly sum of 15s. 6d.

For every dwelling-house of twelve windows, the additional yearly sum of 18s.

For every dwelling-house of 13 windows, the additional yearly sum of 1l. 1s.

For every dwelling-house of 14 windows, the additional yearly sum of 1l. 5s.

For every dwelling-house of 15 windows, the additional yearly sum of 1l. 10s.

For every dwelling-house of 16 windows, the additional yearly sum of 1l. 15s.

For every dwelling-house of 17 windows, the additional yearly sum of 2l.

For every dwelling-house, for 18 windows, the additional yearly sum of 2l. 5s.

For every dwelling-house, for 19 windows, the additional yearly sum of 2l. 10s.

For every dwelling-house for 20 windows, the additional yearly sum of 2l. 15s.

For every dwelling-house, for 21 windows, the additional yearly sum of 3l.

For every dwelling-house, for 22 windows, the additional yearly sum of 3l. 5s.

For every dwelling-house, for 23 windows, the additional yearly sum of 3l. 10s.

For every dwelling-house, for 24 windows, the additional yearly sum of 3l. 15s.

For every dwelling-house, for 25 windows, and not more than 29 windows, the additional yearly sum of 4l.

For every dwelling-house, for 30 windows, and not more than 34 windows, the additional yearly sum of 4l. 10s.

For every dwelling-house, for 35 windows, and not more than 39 windows, the additional yearly sum of 5l.

For every dwelling-house, for 40 windows, and

and not more than 44 windows, the additional yearly sum of 5l. 10s.

For every dwelling-house, for 45 windows, and not more than 49 windows, the additional yearly sum of 6l.

For every dwelling-house for 50 windows, and not more than 54 windows, the additional yearly sum of 6l. 10s.

For every dwelling-house, for 55 windows, and not more than 59 windows, the additional yearly sum of 7l.

For every dwelling-house, for 60 windows, and not more than 64 windows, the additional yearly sum of 7l. 10s.

For every dwelling-house, for 65 windows, and not more than 69 windows, the additional yearly sum of 8l.

For every dwelling-house, for 70 windows, and not more than 74 windows, the additional yearly sum of 8l. 10s.

For every dwelling-house, for 75 windows, and not more than 79 windows, the additional yearly sum of 9l.

For every dwelling-house, for 80 windows, and not more than 84 windows, the additional yearly sum of 9l. 10s.

For every dwelling-house, for 85 windows, and not more than 89 windows, the additional yearly sum of 10l.

For every dwelling-house, for 90 windows, and not more than 94 windows, the additional yearly sum of 10l. 10s.

For every dwelling-house, for 95 windows, and not more than 99 windows, the additional yearly sum of 11l.

For every dwelling-house, for 100 windows, and not more than 109 windows, the additional yearly sum of 12l.

For every dwelling-house, for 110 windows, and not more than 119 windows, the additional yearly sum of 13l.

For every dwelling-house, for 120 windows, and not more than 129 windows, the additional yearly sum of 14l.

For every dwelling-house, for 130 windows, and not more than 139 windows, the additional yearly sum of 15l.

For every dwelling-house, for 140 windows, and not more than 149 windows, the additional yearly sum of 16l.

For every dwelling-house, for 150 windows, and not more than 159 windows, the additional yearly sum of 17l.

For every dwelling-house, for 160 windows, and not more than 169 windows, the additional yearly sum of 18l.

For every dwelling-house, for 170 windows, and not more than 179 windows, the additional yearly sum of 19l.

For every dwelling-house, for 180 windows, and upwards, the additional yearly sum of 20l.

N. B. The household and other offices are included in each description respectively.

THE MONTHLY CHRONOLOGY.

TUESDAY, July 27.

THIS morning the five following convicts were executed before Newgate: George Dane, John Richards, John Branton, Thomas White, and William Thompson, alias Peter Smith.

THURSDAY, 29.

This being appointed for the day of thanksgiving on account of the general peace, the House of Lords went in procession to Westminster Abbey, where they heard a sermon preached on the occasion by the Bishop of St. David's; and the House of Commons went to St. Margaret's, where a sermon was preached before them by the Rev. Dr. Prettyman.

The same was also observed with great solemnity in the city, where all the shops were shut, and at noon the Park and Tower guns were fired.

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 4.

A cause between Earl Stanhope and the Messrs. Adam, of the Adelphi, respecting their patent stucco, after having been twice tried, and at each time a verdict given for Earl Stanhope, received a third trial at Maidstone, when Earl Stanhope obtained a verdict for 1500l. damages, besides costs of suit. The means made use of by the Messrs. Adam to prevent Earl Stanhope receiving the benefit of either of the former verdicts in his favour seem worthy of being recorded, as an instance of the evasions and subtuges which the skilful management of the law admits. After the first verdict, they grounded a motion to the Court of Exchequer for a new

trial on this, that at that trial evidence had gone to the jury of a warranty of the stucco by the Messrs. Adam, and that the declaration contained no count for such warranty; and upon that ground they obtained a new trial. Before the second trial, a count for the warranty was added to the declaration; and at that second trial the same evidence of the warranty, precisely, was given to the jury as had been given at the first trial; yet, after the second trial, the Messrs. Adam grounded a second application for a new trial on this, that the second verdict had been taken on the count for the warranty, and that no evidence of a warranty had been given. This game at battledore and shuttlecock the Messrs. Adams played with such success, as by that means to procrastinate the determination of this cause, and spin it out to a third trial. It is not impossible but that the same ingenuity may bring the matter to a fourth hearing.

FRIDAY, 6.

This day came on at Shrewsbury, before Judge Buller and a special jury, the long-depending trial of the Dean of St. Asaph, for a libel. The court was so crowded, that it was some time before the Judge could find admision. The prosecution was opened by Mr. Bearcroft with liberality and candour. After having stated the nature and dangerous tendency of the libel, he established the publication of it by a clergyman, to whom the dean sent it, in order to be printed. Mr. Erskine then addressed the jury in defence

defence of the dean, in a speech of two hours. He attacked the doctrines established in cases of libel by Lord Mansfield; but spoke of him at the same time in terms of the highest reverence and affection. He anticipated the same doctrines from Mr. Justice Buller, and warned the jury against them, saying they were unwarranted by ancient precedents, and destructive of liberty.

Mr. Bearcroft made a very eloquent and able reply, admitting Mr. Erskine's doctrines as to the rights of juries in a manner truly constitutional; but making some very nice distinctions in favour of the prosecutor.

The Judge then summed up, and told the jury they must at all events convict the defendant, the publication being proved, and the doctrine established by Lord Mansfield being now so settled as law, that it was improper to stir it. The jury withdrew, and returned a verdict Guilty of publishing *only*. The Judge told them the word *only* should be left out. Mr. Erskine insisted on its remaining, and an altercation ensued, which ended in the jury saying they found the dean published the pamphlet; but that as to its being a libel, they did not say that.

SATURDAY, 7.

The Westminster scrutiny closed in the parish of St. Anne's, in the following manner:—The court being met, the counsel for the opposite candidates, Mr. Philips and Mr. Garrow for Mr. Fox, and Mr. Morgan for Sir Cecil Wray, withdrew to a private consultation. Upon their return, Mr. Philips addressed the high-bailiff, stating the length of time the court had sitten, the uncommon attention which had been paid to the business, and the enormous expence incurred. Having taken these circumstances into their serious consideration, they had agreed to give up the remaining objections, several of which he was confident of carrying, to save trouble to the voters, expence to themselves, and to expedite the scrutiny, provided the high-bailiff would indulge them with an adjournment for one week, previous to entering upon the parish of St. Martin. It might appear upon the face of it, he said, that a compliance with such request would tend to delay; but a moment's consideration would prove that, however paradoxical, yet it was strictly complying with the directions of the House of Commons, and proceeding with "the most practicable dispatch." For instance, the votes which he now gave up, would certainly take up more time than the indulgence required: added to which the agents for the parties would have time to enquire into the several cases, and on the one hand not bring forward such as they were not well authorised by the strength of evidence to attack; and on the other not to defend such as they were convinced ought to be given up. This, he said, would greatly shorten the business, to the mutual ease of all parties. He then informed the court that the undecided cases on both sides had been compromised, so as to give Mr. Fox a majority of one on the scrutiny, and, therefore, moved to adjourn. Mr. Morgan seconded the motion, and Mr. Garrow supported the arguments of his leader. The high-bailiff objected to the adjournment, as repugnant to the mandate of the

House of Commons. The counsel enforced their arguments, and Mr. Philips again observing upon the enormous expence to his client, added, "which we can very ill afford, *let the world know that.*" The high-bailiff appealed to Mr. Hargrave, who observed that the arguments were forcible, that the court was pressed by very cogent reasons, and that he was much inclined to believe that the adjournment would eventually shorten the business; yet it was utterly out of his power to anticipate the opinion of the House. That it lay entirely with the high-bailiff's direction, which he had no doubt but the House would interpret in a liberal manner. It was at last agreed that a written request should be made, and entered upon the books, which being done, the high-bailiff made the adjournment, and pronounced the dissolution of the scrutiny in St. Ann's parish.

Sir Cecil Wray's agents attacked seventy-one votes, and disqualified twenty-five: Mr. Fox's attacked thirty-one, and disqualified twenty-six. Thus, after two month's fatigue, and an expence of near 5000*l.* the two parties are exactly where they began.

FRIDAY, 13.

This day the royal assent was given by commission to An act to empower the Bishop of London, for the time being, or any other bishop to be by him appointed, to admit to the order of deacon or priest persons being subjects or citizens of countries out of his Majesty's dominions, without requiring them to take the oath of allegiance, as appointed by law. Also to An act for the better regulation and management of the affairs of the East-India Company, &c. and for establishing a court of judicature, for the more speedy and effectual trial of persons accused of offences committed in the East-Indies. Against this bill the following protest was entered:

Dissentient,

"Because we think the principle of the bill false, unjust, and unconstitutional; *false*, inasmuch as it provides no effectual remedy for the evils it affects to cure; unjust, as it indiscriminately compels all persons returning from India to furnish the means of accusation and persecution against themselves; and unconstitutional, because it establishes a new criminal court of judicature, in which the admission of incompetent evidence is expressly directed, and the subject is unnecessarily deprived of his most inestimable birthright, a trial by jury.

PORTLAND,
CARLISLE,
DEVONSHIRE,
CHOLMONDELEY,
NORTHINGTON."

MONDAY, 16.

This day, according to adjournment, the Westminster scrutiny was resumed in the parish of St. Martin's.

THURSDAY, 19.

This day the royal assent was given by commission to An act for the relief of the East-India Company, with respect to the payment of certain sums due to the public, and to the acceptance of certain bills drawn upon the said Company; and for regulating the dividend to be made by the said Company. Also to An act to enable his

his Majesty to grant to the heirs of the former proprietors, upon certain terms and conditions, the forfeited estates in Scotland, &c.

FRIDAY, 20.

This day his Majesty went to the House of Peers, and being seated on the throne, a message was sent to the Commons, by the gentleman usher of the black rod, requiring their attendance, who being come, Mr. Cornwall, their speaker, addressed the King nearly in the following words:

"SIR,

"YOUR faithful Commons, in compliance with your Majesty's request, by very heavy taxes on your Majesty's subjects, have made provision for the support of the public credit, and for making up the deficiencies in the civil list, not doubting but your Majesty's wisdom and justice will properly dispose of what the confidence of your people has so liberally granted.

"Regulations have been made for the better government of your Majesty's dominions in India, and a tribunal of justice has been instituted, which, it is to be hoped, will enforce in that distant quarter of the world those maxims of justice which so happily prevail in your Majesty's other dominions.

"Laws have been made for the prevention of smuggling, and thereby restoring, supporting, and increasing the resources of public revenue."

Various acts for the above-mentioned purposes were then read, and received the royal assent; after which his Majesty addressed both Houses in the following speech:

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"I cannot close this session of parliament without returning you my warmest thanks for the eminent proofs you have given of your zealous and diligent attention to the public service.

"The happiest effects may be expected from the provisions which you have made for the better government of India, and from the institution of a tribunal so peculiarly adapted to the trial of offences committed in that distant country.

"I observe with great satisfaction the laws which you have passed for the preservation and improvement of the revenue. No exertions shall be wanting on my part to give them vigour and effect.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

"The zeal and liberality with which you have provided for the exigencies of the public service, and the assistance which you have given me to prevent a growing arrear in the expences of my civil list, demand my particular thanks.

"I feel in common with you for the unavoidable burthens of my people.

"The importance of effectually supporting our national credit, after a long and exhausting war, can alone reconcile me to so painful a necessity. I trust the same consideration will enable my faithful subjects to meet it, as they have uniformly done, with fortitude and patience.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"THE definitive treaty which has been signed with the States-General of the United Provinces, and the peace concluded in India, as well as the assurances which I receive from foreign powers, promise the continuance of general tranquillity.

"I trust, therefore, that, after so laborious a session, it will not be found necessary to call you again together at a very early period.

"Many important objects, with respect to our trade and commerce, which could not now be provided for, will naturally require your attention after the recess; and such regulations will, I trust, be framed, after a full investigation, as shall be found best calculated to promote the wealth and prosperity of all the parts of the empire."

Then the Lord Chancellor by his Majesty's command prorogued the parliament to the 26th day of October.

SCOTLAND.

IN many parts, the people are still much distressed, from the failure of the two last crops, and the late appearance of the present. It has been, for a series of years, the too general practice of the landholders to keep their tenants in poverty and helpless dependence, and to increase their rents, by grinding the faces of the poor labourers of the soil, to the utmost extent of fordid oppression. Hence the failure of a single harvest reduces multitudes to ruin and beggary. Distress and bankruptcy are gradually propagated, till at length they reach the unfeeling oppressors, whose eager and misjudging avarice has spread want and misery on every side. The benevolence of parliament was lately extended to alleviate the famine in Shetland. By recent accounts, the situation of the inhabitants appears to be truly deplorable, and the prospect before them, if possible, still worse. "We have had (say they) only two days of summer, one only of sunshine, no fishing, and what crop is on the ground a month too late. In many places there is no crop at all, as the land was not sown. There is meal to be sold, but nothing left to give for it; and the people are dying of hunger. About 1300 horned cattle have died in the parishes of North Maving and Unst; in others nearly in the same proportion, and almost half the sheep in the island.

IRELAND.

THE affairs of this country still continue in the same disjointed state. The same contempt of their present government, the same ardour for parliamentary reform, the same engagements against the importation of British manufactures, and the same lawless method of punishing obnoxious or suspected persons still prevail. The utmost vigilance of the civil power is not sufficient to protect the importers of English commodities from the resentment of the mob. The disorders in Dublin, and the jealousy between the regulars and the volunteers have been greatly increased, by an affray on the 2d instant, which took its rise from the imprudence of some English officers, in taking some improper liberties with an innkeeper's wife. At any other time this would have been considered as a venial frolick, the effects of levity or intoxication; but as the publican, whom they had also treated ill, was himself a volunteer, it was resented as a premeditated insult to the whole body. A letter from Lord Harrington pacified the volunteers, and the authors of the riot will most probably be called to a severe

severe account for their indiscretion. On Monday the 16th a soldier on duty at the gate of the Black Dog prison was houghed in a most inhuman manner. A fresh instance of barbarity so shocking, to which they were all equally exposed, naturally excited the commiseration and resentment of his companions; and on the two following days numbers of them found means to fall forth, in a very tumultuous manner, in quest of the ruffian who had perpetrated the deed. The vigilance of their officers prevented any act of violence. On the 10th, a meeting was held for the county of Dublin, in order to agree to an address to his Majesty, for the dissolution of their present parliament, the prolific source of all their grievances. Though it did not pass without opposition, yet it was carried by a great majority. "We shall not (say they) afflict your Majesty, by renewing the memory of those disasters with which you were long beset, through a fatal adherence to an unpopular parliament. We perceive, with gladness, that the delusion is passed. You find that representatives can differ from constituents, and you know where to fix the preference. One fourth of the people of England, on a late occasion, exclaimed against their House of Commons, and you prudently dissolved a parliament which had lost the confidence of a quarter of the nation. Your Majesty is now implored to exert the same prerogative in Ireland; and we have an earnest in your wisdom as well as justice, that you will not despise the requisition of a whole kingdom."

The answer of Lord Charlemont to the Belfast delegates, against admitting Roman Catholics to the right of election, it is said, has been resolved to be highly inimical to the interest of the nation, as tending to divide the people, at a time when union alone can rescue Ireland from ruin. If the confidence of the volunteers should be once alienated from that cautious and steady patriot, it is hard to say to what extremities the precipitate zeal of their other leaders may hurry them.

WEST-INDIES.

A letter from the island of St. Vincent mentions, that a burning mountain of prodigious extent was discovered there in the month of June last. It has attracted the notice of some naturalists, and a more particular account of it is expected.

The account of this extraordinary volcano has been confirmed. It is called Morne Garow, has destroyed all the plantations for a quarter of a mile round its circumference, and was burning with great fury about nine weeks ago.

EAST-INDIES.

Extract of a letter from the President and Council of Bombay, to the Secret Committee of the Court of Directors of the East-India Company, transmitted to the Right Hon. Lord Sydney, his Majesty's principal secretary of state for the home department. Dated Bombay-Castle, April 7, 1784. Received over land, Aug. 3.

A Few hours after we had closed our accompanying address of the 31st ult. on the 1st curt. we were informed, by advices from Lieutenant-Colonel Barry, of the 12th, that the treaty of peace between the Hon. Company and the

Nabob Tippoo Sultan had been actually signed the night before.

Yesterday, by the return of the Scorpion from Tellichery, we received two letters from the commissioners, Messrs. Staunton and Huddleston, of the 12th and 18th ult. enclosing a copy of the treaty itself, and an address to the Hon. the Court of Directors, which we now have the honour to transmit with this.

We embrace this early opportunity of congratulating your honours on this happy event having at length taken place, and of peace being restored to your settlements in India.

The following are the heads of the several articles of the treaty of peace concluded between the English and the Nabob Tippoo Sultan Bahadre:

Preliminary declaration, that the English commissioners act under full powers from the Governor-General and Council. Tippoo Sultan signs the treaty himself.

Article I. Peace and friendship immediately to take place between Tippoo and the English, and their respective allies. No assistance to be given in future by either party to the enemies of the other.

II. Immediately after the signing of the treaty, the Carnatick to be evacuated; and all the prisoners, European and native, to be released in 30 days. The Company to release the prisoners taken by them from Tippoo.

III. Immediately after signing the treaty, the English to deliver up all the places they have taken from Tippoo.

IV. When the prisoners are released and delivered, the English to give up the fort and district of Cannanore; and at the same time Ambourgh and Satgur to be delivered by Tippoo to the English.

V. No future claim to be made upon the Carnatick by Tippoo.

VI. All natives carried away from the Carnatick by Heider Ali Cawn, during the late war, to be permitted to return to their dwellings in the Carnatick and Tanjore; and, in like manner, all subjects of Tippoo Sultan to be permitted to return to his country.

VII. This being the happy period of general peace and reconciliation, the Nabob Tippoo Sultan Bahadre, as a testimony and proof of his friendship to the English, agrees that the Rajahs or Zemindars on this coast, who have favoured the English in the late war, shall not be molested on that account.

VIII. Tippoo Sultan confirms all commercial privileges hitherto granted to the English.

IX. Tippoo restores the factory of Callicut, and the districts about Tellicherry.

X. The treaty to be signed and sealed by the commissioners, and returned by the President and Select Committee of Fort St. George, within one month, or sooner, if possible; and acknowledged by the Governor-General and Council, and the government of Bombay, and a copy returned in three months, or sooner, if possible.

Signed, on the 11th of March, 1784, by
Anthony Sadler,
George Leonard Staunton,
John Huddleston.
(Signed)
Tippoo Sultan Bahadre.

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BIRTHS.

1784.

MONTHLY CHRONOLOGY.

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BIRTHS.

July **T**HE wife of John Steill, a silk gauze weaver in Anderston, near Glasgow, two boys and a girl, all healthy children.—**Aug.** 6. The lady of Samuel Knight, Esq. of Milton, in Cambridgeshire, a daughter.—The lady of Lord Viscount Stormont, a son.

MARRIAGES.

July **G**ABRIEL Piozzi, Esq. of Bath, to Mrs. Thrale, widow of the late Henry Thrale, Esq. of Southwark.—28. The Rev. Mr. John Collier, of Whitchurch, Shropshire, to Miss Sandland.—29. Lieut. Col. Pringle, to Miss Balneavis.—30. Martin Whish, Esq. one of the commissioners of Excise, to Miss Saunders, daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Saunders.—Dr. John Hunter, physician, of Charles-street, St. James's-square, to Miss Le Grand, daughter of Robert Le Grand, Esq.—31. Captain Gafon, of the second troop of horse-guards, to Miss Price.—At Edinburgh, James Trail, Esq. sheriff-depute of Caithness and Sutherland, to the Right Hon. Lady Janet Sinclair, sister of the Earl of Caithness.—Lately, Lord Rodney's second son, to Lady Catharine Nugent, daughter of the Earl of Westmeath.—**Aug.** 3. Francis Townsend, Esq. Windsor herald, to Miss Protheroe, of Worcester.—The Rev. Herbert Randolph, minister of Wimbledon, to Miss Knapp.—12. The Right Hon. Lord Balgonie, eldest son to the Earl of Leven and Melville, to Miss Thornton, daughter of J. Thornton, Esq. of Clapham, in Surrey.—17. The Hon. Admiral Digby, to Mrs. Jauincy, eldest daughter of Andrew Elliot, Esq. late lieutenant-governor of New-York.—19. Nathaniel Jones, Esq. of Brightelmston, in Suffex, to the Hon. Miss Anne Smith, of St. James's-street.—24. The Rev. Edward Wollaston, of the Charter-house, to Miss Ramsden, only daughter of Dr. Ramsden, master of that society.

DEATHS.

July **A**T Packington, the seat of the Earl 18. of Aylesford, his lordship's only son, Lord Guernsey.—23. At Falsstead, in Essex, in the 105th year of her age, Abigail Sewell.—24. The Hon. Mrs. Walpole, wife to the Hon. Robert Walpole, his Majesty's envoy extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the court of Portugal.—24. Prince Frederick, eldest son of the Hereditary Prince of Hesse-Cassel, in the 13th year of his age.—Miss Mary Frances Bampfylde, sister of Sir Charles Warwick Bampfylde, Bart. of Poltimore, in the county of Devon.—26. The Rev. Joseph Milner, D. D. rector of Ditton, and vicar of Burham, in Kent.—27. At Vienna, the Lieutenant Field-Marschal Browne. He has left 189,000 German florins; 64,000 of which go to his heirs, and the remainder to the institutions for the maintenance of the poor. In his will he expresses himself thus: "That he had been a poor man before entering the service of his Imperial Majesty; and having amassed this sum in the space of 66 years, he deemed it just to bequeath the greater
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part to the poor of Austria."—At Newport, Isle of Wight, Mr. Allford, one of the aldermen of that corporation, and under-keeper of the forest of Parkhurst. He was supposed to be the largest man in the whole island.—28. The Hon. Mrs. Cranston.—The Rev. John Blake, M. A. rector of Screningham and Catton, and master of the Royal Grammar-school in the city of York.—31. In Perthshire, Scotland, Dr. William Bruce, of Cowden.—At Paris, the Sieur Diderot, member of several academies, and formerly librarian to the Empress of Russia, suddenly, after eating a hearty dinner, aged 72 years.—**Aug.** 2. Mrs. Vyse, daughter of Sir George Howard, K. B. and wife of Col. Vyse.—At Matlock, in Derbyshire, Anne Clowes, widow, aged 103. She measured three feet nine inches in height, and weighed about 48lb. The house she resided in was as diminutive (in proportion) as herself, containing only one room, about eight feet square.—7. At his seat at Dogmersfield, in Hampshire, aged 44, Sir Henry Paulet St. John, Bart.—8. At Brompton, Miss Gideon, sister to Sir Sampson Gideon.—9. Dr. Tyson, senior physician to St. Bartholomew's hospital. He fell down in a fit, and as two of his servants were carrying him up stairs, in order to put him to bed, he expired in their arms.—10. At Dover, on his return from the continent, in the 71st year of his age, Allan Ramsay, Esq. principal portrait-painter to their Majesties.—14. Nathaniel Hone, Esq. royal academician.—Lately, at Quebec, the lady of Lieut. General Clarke.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

THE Rev. Edward Wollaston, elected reader at the Charter-House.—Rev. Dr. John Law, Archdeacon of Rochester, to be minister of the town and parish of Chatham.—The Rev. Edward Breary to the rectory of Middleton on the Wolds, Yorkshire.—The Rev. Mr. Bristowe to the rectory of North Wheatley, in Nottinghamshire.—The Rev. Basil Wood, B. A. of Trinity College, Oxford, chosen lecturer of St. Peter's Cornhill.—The Rev. Christopher Atkinson, of Trinity College, Cambridge, to be one of his Majesty's preachers at Whitehall.—The Rev. Andrew Cheap, M. A. prebendary of Knaresborough, to be one of the residentiaries of York cathedral.—The Rev. James Tufon, A. B. to the vicarage of Westbury, with the chapelry of Priddy annexed.—The Rev. Charles Mayson, to the rectory of Lezant, in the county of Cornwall, and diocese of Exeter.—The Rev. Arthur Dawes, late of Pembroke College, Oxford, to the living of St. Michael's Cornhill.—The Rev. Abraham Wallét, to the vicarage of Clare, in the county of Suffolk.—The Rev. William Moreton, A. M. late of Magdalen College, Oxford, to the rectory of West Dean, in the county of Suffex.—The Rev. William Allanson, B. A. to the rectory of Serangham in Yorkshire.—The Rev. George William Anderson, B. A. to the rectory of Epworth, in the Isle of Axholme, in Lincolnshire.—The Rev. Browne Grisdale, rector of Hutton, in the county of Cumberland, to the rectory of Bowness, in the same county.

DISPENSATIONS.

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DISPENSATIONS.

The Rev. Edward Jones to hold the rectory of Loddington, in the county of Northampton, together with the rectory of Ludborough.—The Rev. John Andrew Clerk, M. A. to hold the rectory of Powderham, together with the rectory of Milton Damerell, both in the county of Devon, and diocese of Exeter.

BANKRUPTS.

April 3.

JAMES JEWELL, of Gosport, in Hants, Haberdasher.—Patrick Lawton, formerly commander of the ship *Locko*, in the service of the East-India Company, and late of Cecil-street, Strand, mariner.—Adam Hamilton, of Endfield-Highway, Middlesex, dealer.—6. William Veal, of Ringwood, in Hants, shopkeeper.—John Benton, of Bath, hatter and holer.—Samuel Miles, of Bristol, cornfactor.—William Morland, of Islington-Road, St. James Clerkenwell, dealer in timber.—Joseph Sevier, of Bristol, brush and toy-maker.—John Foxall, of Wandsworth, in Surrey, innholder.—John Parker and Robert Parker, of Bishopsgate-street-without, London, hosiery and copartners.—10. Alexander Selkirk, late of Boston, since of New-York, in America, but now of St. Matthew, Bethnal-Green, merchant (partner with James Selkirk, deceased).—Richard Allen the elder, of Stratford-upon-Avon, in Warwickshire, grocer.—Richard Dyde, of Wootton-Underedge, in Gloucestershire, bookseller.—Joseph Crouch, of Birmingham, hatter and holer.—Thomas Awcock, of Lewes, in Sussex, draper.—John Shepherd, of the Poultry, London, tinplate-worker.—Henry Temple, late of Alton, in Hants, hatmaker.—13. Isaac Jacob Salomon, of Gun-square, Houndsditch, London, merchant.—John Collins, late of Jewry-street, Aldgate, London, merchant and insurer (surviving partner of Joseph Parker, of Kingston in Jamaica, merchant and insurer).—Richard Fletcher of Weston-Favell, in Northamptonshire, horse-dealer.—Isaac Thorp and James Griffiths, of Fleams, in Lancashire, calico-printers.—Peter Burns, now or late of Chester, dealer.—17. Elizabeth Edwards, of Bridge-street, Westminster, dealer in glass and Staffordshire ware.—Godfrey Fox, of Sheffield, in Yorkshire, innkeeper.—20. John Shute the elder, now or late of the parish of Christ-church, Spitalfields, sugar-refiner.—Samuel Meriton the younger, of Fore-street, London, oilman.—Elizabeth Meade, of Coleman-street-buildings, London, merchant (carrying on trade under the firm of Widow Aug. Meade).—24. Humphry Tomkison, of Southampton-street, Covent-Garden, jeweller.—Valentin Jones, late of Barbadoes, but now of Basinghall-street, London, merchant.—Joseph Kem, of Mortlake, in Surrey, shopkeeper.—Robert Dee, late of Co. well-street, St. Botolph, Aldersgate, innholder.—James Stuard, of St. John, Wapping, tallow-chandler.—James Balmer, late of Liverpool, leather-seiler.—James Sley, of Yarmouth, in Norfolk, shopkeeper.—John Bentley, of Bradford, in Yorkshire, money-lender.—William Hunt, of Hinckley, in

Leicestershire, innholder.—Richard Moorey, late of Buxted, in Sussex, cornchandler.—William Glover, now or late of Worcester, clock and watch-maker and jeweller.—27. William Dobson, late of Cox's Quay, in London, wharfinger.—William Appleton, of Wapping, cordwainer.—Joshua Kettilby, late of Dudley, in Worcestershire, but now of Charing-Cross, glass-manufacturer.—Thomas Powell, of Cornham, in Wilts, clothier.—Henry Bicknell, of Bristol, tobacco-nist and snuff maker.—Edward Swan, of Loughborough, in Leicestershire, cordwainer.—John Banks, of Church-street, Deptford, in Kent, dealer.—May 1. William Morgan, of Portsmouth, in Hants, mercer and linen-draper.—John Courtney, of Kington, in Herefordshire, dealer.—John Swain, Joseph Taylor, Joseph Jones, and John Williams, all of Birmingham, copartners and builders.—William Bacchus, of Birmingham, steel-toy-maker.—Thomas Bill, of Bilton, in Wolverhampton, in Staffordshire, buckle-chape-maker.—Withers Newman, otherwise Withers Hollyman Newman, of Drury-lane, St. Giles in the Fields, brass-founder.—James Oram Clarkson, late of Basinghall-street, London, insurance-broker.—John Miles, of White Waltham, in Berks, victualler and shopkeeper.—Robert Richards, of the Hamlet of Amblecoat, in Oldswinsford, Staffordshire, miller.—George Kearsley, of Fleet-street, London, bookseller.—Thomas Martin, of Cornhill, London, watchmaker.—4. Isaac Naffo, of Coleman-street, London, insurer and merchant.—John Collins, late of Jewry-street, Aldgate, London, merchant and insurer.—William Stringer, of Eltham, in Kent, butcher.—Charles Fisher, of Bristol, dealer in earthenware.—Benjamin Mee, late of Fenchurch-street, London, merchant.—William Bailey, of Birmingham, bookseller.—Henry Bromly, late of Holbourn, in the parish of St. Giles, dealer.—James Dunbar Innes, of Brewer-street, Golden-square, druggist.—Thomas Douglas, late of Holbourn, London, mariner.—8. William Joseph Rotton, late of Swansea, in Glamorganshire, merchant.—Timothy de Souza Pinto, late of Moorfields, merchant.—Thomas Gibbs, late of Alcester, in Warwickshire, butcher.—Edward Hunt, now or late of Portsmouth, in Hants, dealer in spirituous liquors.—11. Samuel Davis, of Church-court, St. Martin in the Fields, chinaman.—John Jackson, late of Swallow-street, St. James, Westminster, but now of Tottenham-street, brandy-merchant and tea-dealer.—William Bell, of Huby, in Yorkshire, butcher.—15. James Grocot, of Liverpool, woolen-draper.—James Crompton of Manchester, dyer.—John Branch, of Norwich, wine-merchant.—John Henry Gentil, of Laurence-Pountney-hill, London, merchant.—Henry Ladier, now or late of Durham, money-scrivener.—18. Robert Donard, late of Margaret-street, Cavendish-square, upholsterer.—John Tasker, of the Minorities, London, linen-draper.—Francis Daniel, of Bristol, merchant.—Thomas Bradford, late of Doncaster, in Yorkshire, upholsterer.—Patrick Currin and John Lloyd, of Tottenham-court-road, St. Giles in the Fields, copartners, fadlers.—George Waller, of Horsham, in Sussex, mercer.—22. Daniel

22. Daniel Beale, of Prescot-street, Goodman's-fields, flour-factor.—John Burnell the younger, of Aldergate-street, London, grocer.—Robert Nicholson Dalton, of Upper-Moorfields, St. Leonard, Shoreditch, tailor.—William Sturdy, of Leeds, in Yorkshire, butcher.—Richard Councell, of Bristol, hooper.—George Cidpath the younger, late of Berwick-upon-Tweed, vintner.—23. John Lamport, of West Pennard, in Somersetshire, dealer.—Robert Seaman, of Norwich, woolcomber and yarn-factor.—Benjamin Merriman, Nathaniel Merriman, and Nathaniel Merriman the younger, late of Marlborough, in Wiltshire, cheese-factors and copartners.—29. Charles Willingham, late of Bury St. Edmund's, Suffolk, cornchandler.—Thomas Bramall, of Reddish, in Lancashire, cornfactor.—Samuel Seaman, of Difs, in Norfolk, woolcomber.—Henry Clow, now or late of Bristol, baker and mealman.—Thomas Newstead, of Charing-Cross, St. Martin in the Fields, tavern-keeper.—George Dean Sanders, of Leatherhead, in Surrey, tanner.—George Cartwright, late of Labrador, in the province of Quebec, in North-America, but now of St. Anne, Soho, merchant.—William Young, of Queen-street, Cheap-side, London, linen-draper.—John Habijam, of St. Catharine's-street, in the liberty of the Tower of London, butcher.—June 1. Henry Mac Donald, now or late of the Strand, hosier.—William Mowatt, now or late of Doncaster, in Yorkshire, tallow-chandler.—Thomas Coxhead, of Reading, in Berks, timber-merchant.—4. Joseph Johnston, late of Liverpool, tallow-chandler and soap-boiler.—John Bowker, of Leadenhall-street, London, upholder.—Robert Walters, of Watford, in Hertfordshire, victualler.—Robert Clark, late of St. Martin's-court, St. Martin's-lane, cane-merchant.—8. Thomas Antrum, of Maple Durham, in Oxfordshire, miller and mealman.—Edward Davis, of Bristol, hooper.—Lawes Carruthers, of St. Paul, Deptford, in Kent, sloop-feller.—12. John Bullock, of Great Marlow, in Bucks, stationer to the Board of Ordnance (copartner with William Johnston, of Hampton-Court, in Middlesex, stationer.—John Brown, late of Oxford, dealer in spirituous liquors.—15. Robert West the younger, of Forncett, St. Peter, in Norfolk, grocer.—Providence Hanford, of Bristol, corn-factor and mealman.—Simon Pougher, formerly of Deal, in Kent, late of Southwark, and now of Swallow-street, Piccadilly, dealer in foreign spirituous liquors.—John Cauler, of Wolverhampton, in Staffordshire, carpenter, joiner, and cabinet-maker.—Robert Hoaksley, late of New-York, but now of Nottingham-street, St. Mary-la-bonne, merchant.—19. Abram Haim Franco, of America-square, London, merchant.—John Munns, late of Crayford, in Kent, callico-printer and gunpowder-maker.—James Shaw, late of Southgate, in Middlesex, dealer, since and now a prisoner in the Poultry-Compter, London.—Nicholas Perry, of Brittol, currier.—Joseph Flincher, of St. John's-street, Clerkenwell, grocer.—John Dexter, late of Desborough, in Northamptonshire, money-scrivener.—John

Graham, of Leeds, in Yorkshire, maltster.—26. William Pratt, of Wantage, Berks, scrivener.—John Stokes, of Walsall, in Staffordshire, saddlers-ironmonger.—William Slocombe, of Bristol, linen-draper.—James Sutton and James Bult, of Cheap-side, London, goldsmiths and partners.—John Hughes and Daniel Taylor, of New London-street, London, grocers and partners.—July 3. John Weldon, now or late of Bristol, merchant.—James Myatt, of Stoney-street, Southwark, brewer (surviving partner of Robert Nicholl, late of Stoney-street, aforesaid, brewer, deceased.)—John Christopher Thomas, of Gerard-street, St. Anne, Soho, jeweller.—Thomas Headland, late of Norton-Falgate, corn-chandler.—John Cock, of Pitcomb, in Somersetshire, dealer.—6. John Knaresborough Simpson, late of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, in Northumberland, shopkeeper.—George Gibbons, of Black-Baven-court, Seething-lane, London, merchant.—Daniel Campbell, late of Calcutta, in Bengal, but now of Cleveland-row, St. James's, merchant and insurance-broker.—William Hornby Parker, late of Andover, in Hants, hosier.—William Glover, now or late of Ledbury, in Herefordshire, clock and watch-maker.—Isaac Hinckley, of Queen-street, Birmingham, plater.—John Davies, formerly of Birmingham, late of Woodhampton, Herefordshire, and now of Northfield, in Worcester-shire, apothecary.—10. William Anderson, of Three Cranes, Queen-street, London, merchant.—Cater Rand, of Lewes, in Sussex, bookseller and stationer.—John Haydock, of Liverpool, cooper.—William Milbourn, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, plumber.—William Thomson, of Woodford, in Essex, apothecary.—Robert Mitford, of Cornhill, London, woollen-draper.—John Dunn, late of Bath, brewer.—John Streeton, of Bath, and also of Southampton, haberdasher.—John Sanders, otherwise Tibbatts, commonly called John Sanders, now or late of Henley in Arden, in Warwickshire, money-scrivener and maltster.—George Wood, Gregory Grant, and Charlotte Wood, of Chandos-street, Covent-Garden, silk-weavers and copartners.—Samuel Bevington, of Gracechurch-street, London, merchant.—17. John Watts, of Burnage, in Lancashire, silk-manufacturer.—Henry Bicknell, of Bristol, James Sutton, of London, and Thomas Gillam, of Bristol, bankers and copartners.—Robert Ferryman, of Shoreditch, brewer.—20. Peter George Montiere the younger, late of Aldermanbury Postern, London, and of Clapham, in Surrey, merchant.—George Garman, now or late of Pointon, in Cheshire, carrier.—Joseph Jump, of Liverpool, wine-merchant.—William Haynes the younger, of Croydon, in Surrey, insurer.—22. Joseph Bowen, of New-Bond-street, bookseller.—James Hickman, of Birmingham, button-maker.—George Lowe, late of New-York, but now of the King's-Bench prison, merchant.—Alexander Smith, of Hoxton, in Middlesex, fadler.—William Atkinson the younger, of Kingston-upon-Hull, hatter, hosier, and glover.—Thomas Rushton, of Liverpool, beer-brewer.

PRICES of STOCKS, &c. in AUGUST, 1784.

Compiled by C. DOMVILLE, Stock-Broker, No. 95, Cornhill.

Days	Bank Stock.	3 per C reduced	3 per C consols	3 per C. Scrip.	4 per C. Scrip.	per C. consols.	Long Ann.	Short Ann.	India Stock	India Ann.	India Bonds 6 dif.	S. Sea Stock.	Old Ann.	New Ann.	Navy Bills.	Exch. Bills.	Lottery Tickets.	Wind Deal	Weather.
27	116	58 1/2	57 1/2 a 57 1/2	58 1/2	75 1/2	74 1/2	17 1/2	12 1/2	120 1/2	53 1/2	6	64 1/2	57 1/2		15 1/2	2 dif.	15 6	N E	Fair
28		58 1/2	57 1/2 a 57 1/2	58 1/2	75 1/2	74 1/2	17 1/2	12 1/2	120 1/2	53 1/2	6	64 1/2	57 1/2		15 1/2	2	15 5	N E	Fair
29	Holiday																		
30	115 1/2	58 1/2	57 1/2 a 57 1/2	57 1/2	75 1/2	74 1/2	17 1/2	12 1/2	120 1/2	53 1/2	7	65	57 1/2	56 1/2	15 1/2	2	15 4	N E	Fair
31		58 1/2	57 1/2 a 57 1/2	57 1/2	75 1/2	74 1/2	17 1/2	12 1/2	120 1/2	53 1/2	6				15 1/2	2	15 5	N W	Fair
1	Sunday																		
2	116	58 1/2	57 1/2 a 57 1/2	57 1/2	75 1/2	74 1/2	17 1/2	12 1/2	122 1/2	53 1/2	7		57 1/2		15 1/2	2	15 5	S	Rain
3	116 1/2	58 1/2	57 1/2 a 57 1/2	57 1/2	75 1/2	74 1/2	17 1/2	12 1/2	123 1/2		7				15 1/2	2	15 6	S E	Rain
4	116 1/2	58 1/2	57 1/2 a 57 1/2	57 1/2	75 1/2	74 1/2	17 1/2	12 1/2	127 1/2		6				15 1/2	2	15 6	S W	Fair
5	116 1/2	58 1/2	57 1/2 a 57 1/2	57 1/2	75 1/2	74 1/2	17 1/2	12 1/2	127 1/2		5			56 1/2	15 1/2	2	15 9	S W	Fair
6	116 1/2	58 1/2	57 1/2 a 57 1/2	57 1/2	75 1/2	74 1/2	17 1/2	12 1/2	127 1/2	53 1/2	5		57		15 1/2	2	15 12	S W	Fair
7		57	56 1/2 a 57	57	75 1/2	74 1/2	17 1/2	12 1/2	127 1/2		5				14 1/2		15 12	N E	Fair
8	Sunday																		
9	116 1/2	57 1/2	56 1/2 a 57	57 1/2	75 1/2	74 1/2	17 1/2	12 1/2	128 1/2		5	64 1/2	57	56 1/2	13		15 11	N W	Fair
10	116 1/2	58 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	75 1/2	74 1/2	17 1/2	12 1/2	128 1/2	53 1/2	4				12 1/2	2	15 10	S W	Rain
11	116 1/2	58 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	75 1/2	74 1/2	17 1/2	12 1/2			6				12 1/2		15 10	W	Fair
12	Holiday																		
13	116 1/2	58 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	75 1/2	74 1/2	17 1/2	12 1/2	128 1/2		5			56 1/2	12 1/2		15 10	N E	Fair
14		57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	75 1/2	74 1/2	17 1/2	12 1/2			5				12 1/2		15 15	N E	Fair
15	Sunday																		
16	116 1/2	57 1/2	56 1/2 a 57 1/2	57 1/2	75 1/2	74 1/2	17 1/2	12 1/2	128 1/2	53 1/2	5		56 1/2		12 1/2	2	15 15	N	Rain
17	116 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2 a 57 1/2	57 1/2	75 1/2	74 1/2	17 1/2	12 1/2	128 1/2	53 1/2	6	64 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2	12 1/2		15 16	N	Rain
18	116 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2 a 57 1/2	57 1/2	75 1/2	74 1/2	17 1/2	12 1/2	128 1/2	53 1/2	5				12 1/2	2	15 13	N E	Fair
19	116 1/2	57 1/2	56 1/2 a 57 1/2	57 1/2	75 1/2	74 1/2	17 1/2	12 1/2	127 1/2		6					2	15 13	N E	Fair
20	116 1/2	57 1/2	56 1/2 a 57 1/2	57 1/2	75 1/2	74 1/2	17 1/2	12 1/2	127 1/2		6						15 15	E	Fair
21		57 1/2	56 1/2 a 57 1/2	57 1/2	75 1/2	74 1/2	17 1/2	12 1/2			6						15 14	S E	Fair
22	Sunday																		
23		57 1/2	56 1/2 a 57 1/2	57 1/2	75 1/2	74 1/2	17 1/2	12 1/2							13 1/2	2	15 14	S W	Fair
24			56 1/2 a 57 1/2	57 1/2	75 1/2	74 1/2	17 1/2	12 1/2							13 1/2	2	15 13	S W	Rain
25			56 1/2 a 57 1/2	56 1/2	75 1/2	74 1/2	17 1/2	12 1/2							13 1/2		15 12	S W	Fair
26		57 1/2	56 1/2 a 57 1/2	56 1/2	75 1/2	74 1/2	17 1/2	12 1/2							13 1/2		15 12	S W	Fair

N. B. In the 3 per Cent Consols. the highest and lowest Price of each Day is given; in the other Stocks the highest Price only.